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Look Backward At Anglo-Jewry

IN a utopia written at the beginning of this century, a Hebrew writer predicted that the Jews of England would be scorned for their lack of support for the Jewish State in Palestine. Of all the Jewish communities of the world, Lewinski singled out the British Jews as being the least "Jewish-conscious." Seven years after his death, British Jews took part in securing the Balfour Declaration, and the bond between the British Jews and Israel has been growing ever since.

The "British Jews," whom Lewinsky castigated were mainly the descendants of Sephardi immigrants of the Seventeenth Century or the sons and daughters of the immigrants from Germany in the middle of the Nineteenth Century. They quickly became "islanders" to a point at which their relations with their fellow Jews on the continent became increasingly tenuous and almost vanished. The assimilationist trend normal in any minority group was stronger in England because of the social isolationism of the English themselves.

When a new wave of immigrants from Russia descended on London and Liverpool in the early years of the present century, they found a Jewish society with which they had little in common. Without the first-generation British Jews, one might doubt whether the idea of a Jewish National Home, established by Britain and devoted to British ideals, would have been driven so forcefully into the minds of imaginative British statesmen.

In the days when the Anglo-Jewish association was closest, that is when Britain first received the Mandate for Palestine, the relations between British Jews and the Yishuv were most fruitful. Those Jews in Britain who believed that Jewish settlement in Palestine was not only a human problem, but also an asset to the British Empire, did not hesitate to say so clearly and firmly. At times this demanded more civic courage than one might have expected from a minority which, after all, wished mainly to live on confortable terms with the majority. The Jewish officials of the Mandatory administration here were, on the whole, conscious of their difficult position. Some tried to ward off possible accusations of pro-Jewish bias by becoming more biased in the opposite direction than any non-Jew would have been in their place.

As religion no longer has the decisive role in society which it occupied a century ago, a British Jew will tell you that all that stands in his way is inherited but waning prejudice. He rarely finds the rabid anti-Semitism of central- and east-Europeans. The idea of "double loyalty," which frustrates some Israel-addicted Jews in America, does not bother the British Jews, because the climate in Britain is so different — if anything, British history has encouraged genuine interest in the welfare of other nations; a Lawrence or a Philby are not less British for having devoted so much to the Arabs.

The only threat to British Jewry is that of gradual de-nationalization. Indeed, nothing much has been left of the once distinguished and admired Sephardi community in England because of intermarriage. The sons and grandsons of the immigrants of 1905 are caught in the same process. It is human and inevitable. Few young people in love are going to think about the problems their children might encounter. More general political or religious considerations influence personal predilections even less. England is a good country to live in, and Jews, as loyal citizens who genuinely want to be integrated into British society, may not find it necessary to fence themselve off from general influences.

The British Jews have established many a useful institution to help them maintain their identity as Jews — the Board of Deputies being one of them, to mention an example. Jewish education is coming to be another. And the British tradition of seeking a challenge overseas has also been absorbed by the Jews of England. In Israel, many of them have already found what they seek, a place that will live up to their original ideas, part Jewish and part English, of how a life should be spent.

US Will Prepare For Tests in Atmosphere

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — President Kennedy said yesterday that the U.S. would make the necessary preparations for nuclear tests in the atmosphere "so as to be ready in case it becomes necessary to conduct them."

The President personally read a special statement after he and his National Security Council had conferred at the White House on the nuclear test issue.

The President said that no U.S. nuclear tests in the atmosphere would be undertaken, as has been done by the Soviet Union, for so-called psychological or political reasons.

But should such tests be deemed necessary to maintain U.S. responsibilities for free world security in the light of an evaluation of Soviet atmospheric tests, they would be undertaken only to the degree that effective progress in nuclear weapons development was not possible otherwise.

The President also pledged that any U.S. tests undertaken later in the atmosphere would be carried out within limits that restricted fall-out "to an absolute minimum."

The President said the U.S. would make necessary preparations for testing "as a matter of prudence" in view of America's responsibility to its allies and to itself.

The U.S. had carefully assessed the current nuclear test series being conducted by the Soviet Union in complete disregard for the welfare of mankind, Mr. Kennedy said, but he did not suggest that the tests could be dismissed as mere bluff and bluster.

However, he went on, whatever the Soviet Union had achieved, he could say that, in terms of total military strength, "the U.S. would not trade places with any nation on earth... We have taken major steps in the past months to maintain our lead and we do not propose to lose it."

BULLETIN:

Two more Soviet nuclear bombs, bringing to 30 the number announced by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, were exploded early yesterday in the atmosphere.

Nobel Prizes to 2 Americans, German

STOCKHOLM (AP). — The Nobel Prize for Physics was awarded jointly yesterday to two atomic scientists, one an American the other a West German. The prize for Chemistry went to an American for his research on photosynthesis, a basic life process.

All three men are working in California.

Sharing the physics prize are Dr. Robert Hofstadter of Stanford University and Dr. Rudolf Moessbauer of Munich University, now at the California Institute of Technology. The chemistry prize went to Dr. Melvin Calvin of the University of California.

The prizes are worth $48,300 each.

Dr. Hofstadter was cited for his research into methods of controlling nuclear reaction to make it work for peaceful purposes. Dr. Moessbauer shared the physics prize for his work with gamma rays, one of the space hazards for man. His research may contribute to the safety of future manned flights into space.

Dr. Calvin's prize is for research allied to that of Dr. Willard Frank Libby, who won the prize in chemistry last year, the awarding body noted. Dr. Libby used carbon as a method of measuring the age of rocks and ancient plant material. His process is known as the "eternal clock of the universe."

AFTER MIDNIGHT

James Thurber, the humourist, writer and artist, died yesterday in a New York hospital where he had been a patient since a brain operation several weeks ago. He was 66.

Mobutu Claims 30-Mile Drive Into Katanga

LEOPODVILLE. — Gen. Joseph Mobutu, Central Congolese Army chief, claimed today that his troops were about 30 miles inside Katanga and were meeting with feeble resistance. He said his troops were being well received in Katanga and 72 Congolese flags were now flying in Katanga villages and missionary stations.

On the other hand, Katanga Foreign Minister Evariste Kimba said in Elisabethville that his troops were pushing back the Central Government "aggressors" and some of the thousands of families evacuated from the area were returning to their homes.

President Tshombe who is in Geneva convalescing said yesterday that Katanga "will stand firm."

Gen. Mobutu said the final purpose of his offensive operation, begun when his troops had been bombed by Katanga planes, was "to end the secession of Katanga." He said troops controlled by Albert Kalonji of South Kasai had shot down a Katanga plane, a de Havilland Dove, at Lusuka village.

He added it crashed near the village with five mercenaries on board. Two were killed and "the other three, I must speak brutally, were finished off by my men," he declared.

Sheikh of Bahrain Dies, Aged 67

BAHRAIN (AP). — Sheikh Sulman bin Hamad al Khalifah, ruler of the Persian Gulf island of Bahrain, died here yesterday. His eldest son, Sheikh Isa, who was nominated heir apparent in 1957, is to succeed him.

The Sheikh was born in 1895 and succeeded to the throne on February 3, 1942. His family, al Khalifah, came originally from the neighbourhood of Kuwait, also on the Persian Gulf, and occupied Bahrain in 1782. The Sheikh apparent was born in 1933.

KNESSET CONFIRMS NEW CABINET

16 Ministers in Coalition

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence — David Ben-Gurion (Mapai).
Minister of Labour — Yigal Allon (Ahdut Ha'avoda).
Minister Without Portfolio — Yosef Almogi (Mapai).
Minister of Transport — Yitzhak Ben-Aharon (Ahdut Ha'avoda).
Minister of Social Welfare — Shlomo Yosef Burg (National Religious Party).
Minister of Agriculture — Moshe Dayan (Mapai).
Minister of Education and Culture — Abba Eban (Mapai).
Minister of Finance — Levi Eshkol (Mapai).
Minister of Justice — Dov Joseph (Mapai).
Minister of Development and Housing — Giora Josephthal (Mapai).
Minister for Foreign Affairs — Golda Meir (Mapai).
Minister of Commerce and Industry — Pinhas Sapir (Mapai).
Minister of Posts — Eliahu Sasson (Mapai).
Minister of the Interior and Health — Haim Moshe Shapiro (National Religions Party).
Minister of Police — Behor Shitrit (Mapai).
Minister for Religious Affairs — Zerah Warhaftig (National Religious Party).

The Deputy Ministers in the new Cabinet are: Mr. Shimon Peres (Mapai), Deputy Minister of Defence; Mr. Ami Assaf (Mapai), Deputy Minister of Education; Mr. Yitzhak Raphael (N.R.P.), Deputy Minister of Health; Rabbi Kalman Kahana (Poalei Aguda), Deputy Minister (post undecided.).

B-G Lauds Eshkol's Effort

By ARYE RUBINSTEIN, POST Knesset Reporter

The Knesset last night, by a vote of 83 to 46, expressed its confidence in the new Government, which was presented in the morning by Mr. David Ben-Gurion. It was 78 days after the elections of August 15, and more than nine months since Mr. Ben-Gurion's resignation of January 31.

The new Government was supported by Mapai, the National Religious Party, Ahdut Ha'avoda, Poalei Agudat Yisrael, and the two Arab parties (only the first three are represented in the Government.) The opposing votes were cast by Herut, Agudat Yisrael and the Communists. Shortly after the Knesset convened — a few minutes after 10 a.m. — Mr. Ben-Gurion submitted the names of his new Cabinet (See Col. 5). Speaking briefly, he said that if he was now able to present a Cabinet, it was due entirely to the devoted efforts of Mr. Eshkol.

Mr. Ben-Gurion said that the new Cabinet was founded on the Basic Principles of the previous Government, but he would not waste the Knesset's time by repeating them. The only difference was a proposed amendment to the Transition Law, designed to ensure coalition discipline. This amendment he read in full. (See Col. 5-6 under picture.)

The session opened with most Knesset Members and Cabinet Ministers in their seats. But after the opening speeches of Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mr. Menahem Begin (Herut), tension dropped, and many members made for the cafeteria. At times Mr. Ben-Gurion was the sole Cabinet Member present. Of the outgoing Ministers, Mr. Rosen and Mr. Barzilai were seated at the Cabinet table a good part of the day. But the second Mapam Minister, Mr. Bentov, took a place among the Mapam benches.

Accord Said Secret

Several speakers referred to the fact that the coalition agreements — between Mapai and the two religious parties and between Mapai and Ahdut Ha'avoda — had not been disclosed to the Knesset. If they were secret they were indefensible, said Mr. Yosef Saphir (Liberals). He added that it might not be for nothing that Mr. Ben-Gurion had not stated what the Government's programme was. Obviously, the amendment concerning coalition discipline was not the only difference between the new Government and the old.

The first speaker in the debate, Mr. Menahem Begin (Herut), said Mr. Ben-Gurion's disregard of his Cabinet colleagues had emptied the concept of parliamentary democracy of all content. The Prime Minister was, after all, only *primus inter pares*. Yet he has refused to reveal to the Cabinet exactly what took place at his meeting with President Kennedy on the Arab refugee question. And a few weeks ago, when he made a statement in the Knesset on the refugees, "we were amazed to hear that the Prime Minister had not submitted the statement to the Cabinet for its approval."

Mr. Begin urged the Government to reconsider its policy of selling arms to Germany. The rearming of Germany constituted a real danger to world peace. Even in the U.S. there were increasing doubts about Germany's future behaviour. It would be the supreme irony if Israel remained the only

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

Cabinet Ministers at Beit Hanassi yesterday include (left to right) Messrs. Ben-Aharon, Warhaftig, Almogi, Eban, Josephthal, Joseph, Ben-Gurion, (President Ben-Zvi), Eshkol, Shapiro, Shitrit, Burg and Dayan. Government Secretary Katriel Katz at extreme right. (Photo by Braun)

Liberal Absence 'Regretted'

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Winding up the Knesset debate with a 1¼ hour speech, Mr. Ben-Gurion last night expressed his regret that the Liberals and Mapam had not joined the Government. But they had submitted categorical demands which could not be met.

Why had they not presented such extreme demands to one another when they were in the Club of Four? Mr. Ben-Gurion asked, observing that the Club had been united only by hatred (for Mapai).

Mr. Ben-Gurion said that religious political parties did great harm to religion. It was not always easy for them to resist the temptation to exploit religion for political purposes.

In any case, the real division in the nation was not between the religious and non-religious, or between advocates and opponents of Military Government, but between "the conservatives and those who have a vision of change."

Addressing himself to Mr. Yosef Saphir (Liberals), who had spoken of the need for sacrifices, Mr. Ben-Gurion said that if Mapai had listened to Herut and the General Zionists, there would not be a single settlement today in the Negev. "We want to make post-elementary school education available to all. That requires money. But whenever we mention new taxes, you raise a shout."

Under Israel law, the Prime Minister was more than *primus inter pares*, Mr. Ben-Gurion said. For the resignation of the Prime Minister entailed the resignation of the whole Cabinet.

As for his "shocking declaration" that his Knesset statement on the refugees had not been approved by the Cabinet, he noted that there had been a discussion in the Cabinet some months ago at which he had expressed his view, which had been endorsed by the other Ministers, except for a slight disagreement with Mapam.

Mr. Barzilai: "I don't agree. There were basic differences."

Mr. Ben-Gurion said he could not reveal what President Kennedy had said on the refugee question, because the President had asked him to keep it in confidence.

As for West Germany, its geographical position had changed: it was no longer a major power. There was no need to believe all the propaganda emanating from the Soviet Union about the threat to peace from West Germany.

Premier Explains Coalition Discipline

POST Knesset Reporter

The draft amendment to the Transition Law, which Mr. Ben-Gurion read to the Knesset, provides that a Cabinet Minister who votes against a Government motion in the Knesset, or who abstains without the prior approval of the Government, is deemed to have resigned. But this resignation becomes effective only if the Government so informs the Knesset within two weeks of the vote.

The members of the Minister's party have a little more leeway. They are forbidden to oppose the Government — or to abstain without prior approval — only on specified subjects: non-confidence motions, any part of the State Budget, measures reducing State revenue or increasing State expenditure, and other measures on which the Government decides in advance that these provisions shall apply.

If the Government decides, within a week after the vote, that a party has violated its responsibility, the Ministers of that party shall be deemed to have resigned, provided the Government so informs the Knesset within two weeks after its decision.

President Receives Ministers

By ARI RATH, Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion last night presented the new Government to President Ben-Zvi immediately after it received its first vote of confidence at the Knesset and after the new Ministers had taken their oath of office.

At the ceremony at Beit Hanassi, which was also attended by the outgoing Ministers, Messrs. Rosen, Barzilai and Bentov, Mr. Ben-Zvi thanked the outgoing Cabinet and wished the new Government a successful term of office during the entire four-year period of the present Knesset.

"First of all one should congratulate the 'midwife' of the new Government, Mr. Levi Eshkol, who for 49 days did not despair and spared no effort, day and night, to find a common basis for the present coalition partners," the President said.

"We have been looking forward to this moment for nine months, since the former Cabinet resigned, and it is to be hoped that the new Government will be able to fulfil its duties for the next four years and to witness immigration and peace," Mr. Ben-Zvi added.

Twelve Present

Only 12 of the new Ministers were present yesterday both at the Knesset and at the ceremony, with Foreign Minister Golda Meir indisposed, Commerce and Industry Minister, Pinhas Sapir abroad on an official trip, and the new Minister of Labour, Mr. Yigal Allon, and the new Minister of Posts, Mr. Eliahu Sasson, still in England and Switzerland, respectively.

Mr. Allon had agreed to serve as a Cabinet member after numerous telephone consultations from Oxford, where he is completing his studies, with his Ahdut Ha'avoda party colleagues. He is expected to return home next week.

But for Ambassador Eliahu Sasson in Berne the Ministerial appointment came as a complete surprise as he was asked only early yesterday morning by Mr. Ben-Gurion's Political Secretary, Mr. Yitzhak Navon, in a long-distance phone call whether he would accept this new post. The final decision to that effect was made only late Wednesday night at a meeting of a special committee, comprising the Prime Minister, Police Minister Bechor Shitrit, Mr. Shraga Netzer and representatives of the Sephardi Community. Mr Sasson is expected to assume the Cabinet post within a fortnight during which he will wind up his ambassadorial duties in Switzerland.

The new Government's day began early yesterday morning when Finance Minister Levi Eshkol called on the President to inform him of the successful completion of his task.

He had slept less than two hours as the decisive meeting in Tel Aviv with the Ahdut Ha'avoda leaders went on until after 4 a.m. The main points of the new agreement called for the retention of the Public Works Department and the National Insurance Institute by the Ahdut Ha'avoda-run Labour Ministry and assured that party freedom from coalition discipline on the question of Military Government, including its possible abolition.

After the meeting with the President, Mr. Eshkol said that "under present circumstances this was the best Government possible" and that "its difficult birth pangs gave reason to hope that the tender infant would grow strong and have a long life."

"The new Government would adopt the motto of development, security, labour and education," Mr. Eshkol said, expressing his hope that the present cooperation between Mapai and Ahdut Ha'avoda would eventually lead to the long-sought unity of the Israel labour movement.

Concerning the possible broadening of the present coalition, particularly with regard to Mapam, Mr. Eshkol said that the adherence of any new party or parties was subject to the joint approval of the present coalition partners.

Mr. Eshkol stressed that the agreement with the National Religious Party did not deviate from the *status quo*, although there may be some minor changes on the basis of former promises by the Prime Minister. This applies particularly to the proposed implementation of a Sabbath law. A special committee would look into the question of *post mortem* examinations. The agreement with the N.R.P. deals with the question of mission schools.

Despite his 49-day-long efforts and sleepless night, Mr. Eshkol was in his usual good spirits — and said he did not even think of taking leave now.

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Brandy Mondial 42%
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Chaim Avron
PRESENTS
8th WEEK
SCHA, SCHA DER REBE GHEIT!
Tomorrow, Sat. night, Nov. 4 TEL AVIV, E.O.A. House, 2 perfs. at 6.45 and 9.15 p.m.
Monday, Nov. 6, Thursday, Nov. 9 Mograbi Hall, at 8.30 p.m.

THE COMMITTEE FOR THE PERPETUATION OF THE MEMORY OF
Y. LEVIATOV
The Family Kibbutz Kiryat Anavim

Relatives, friends and acquaintances are invited to a Memorial Service on the first anniversary of the death of

YEHUDA LEVIATOV ז"ל

and to the cornerstone laying ceremony for a Cultural Centre in his name.

The Memorial Service will be held at the Kiryat Anavim Cemetery on Sunday, November 5, at 12.30 p.m., and will be followed by the cornerstone laying ceremony.

A bus will leave for Kiryat Anavim from the Egged Central Bus Station at 12 noon.

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Social & Personal

President Ishak Ben-Zvi yesterday received the Army's Judge Advocate - General, Rgan Aluf Meir Sternberg. The President also received Mr. David Sasson, president of the Kobe, Japan, Jewish community; Mr. Philip Smith of Toronto; and Mr. Avraham Cygel, Director of the Jewish Agency's Absorption Department.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday received Member of the Jewish Agency Executive Eliahu Dobkin and Mrs. Dobkin.

•

Mrs. Chaim Weizmann yesterday (Thursday) received at her residence in Rehovot Lord and Lady Gladwyn.

•

Lord and Lady Gladwyn were the luncheon guests of the Minister of Education and Mrs. Abba Eban. Among those present were the Canadian Ambassador, Miss Margaret Meagher; Mr. and Mrs. Dewey D. Stone; and Mr. and Mrs. Gershon Schocken.

•

The Knesset Speaker, Mr. Kadish Luz, yesterday received the members of the East African delegation now touring the country. The delegation comprises Messrs: C. P. Ntwatwa, Deputy Speaker of Buganda Provincial Assembly; Mnendw E. Nagla, Member of the Legislative Council, Kenya; Oguda Lawrence, Member of East Africa Legislative Assembly, Kenya; N. W. Thenge, Member of the Legislative Council, Kenya; Kefa Allen, Member of Legislative Council, Uganda.

The Knesset Speaker also received Messrs. E.B.M. Barobo and Rashid Tumane Abdallah of the Tanganyikan TANU movement.

•

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jean Bourdeillette on Wednesday gave a reception at their residence in Jaffa in honour of the Knesset delegation which is leaving for France. Among those present were the Speaker and Mrs. Kadish Luz; the Deputy Speakers, senior officials of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the leading personalities of the French-Israel friendship groups.

•

The Liberian Ambassador, Mr. Ernest Jerome Yancy, yesterday toured Border Police posts and settlements in the Jerusalem Corridor.

•

The Hungarian Press Attaché, Mr. Pal Igloi, yesterday gave a reception for Israel journalists.

•

Members of the Fifth Annual Study Mission from Toronto yesterday observed immigrant processing procedure in Haifa Port. They were also the guests of the Druze villagers of Daliat el Carmel.

•

The Long Beach, California, U.J.A. group yesterday visited the O.R.T. Syngalowski Centre in Tel Aviv. The Alameda, California, U.J.A. group visited the Malben rehabilitation workshops at Mahane Israel and observed arrangements for the processing of new immigrants upon arrival at Haifa Port.

•

The Pioneer Women Fall Touring Group led by Mrs. Sarah Winkler and Mrs. Mollie Fierer has arrived in Israel for a fortnight's stay.

•

Dr. N. Wydra, General Manager of Zim, will speak on "Problems and Tasks of Israel Shipping During the Coming Year" at the Haifa Maritime and Economics Club, at 1.15 p.m. today. Table reservations by phone, number 2954.

•

An exhibition of drawings by 30 Israel painters will be opened tomorrow at the pavilion of the Israel Painters and Sculptors Assn., 9 Rehov Alharizi, Tel Aviv, at 11 a.m.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog's back — obviously, he started the day right with Beit Yitshak preserves!! (Advt.)

Bonn Coalition Accord Said Near

BONN (AP). — Chancellor Adenauer's Christian Democratic Party and the right-wing Free Democrats said yesterday they have come to "far-reaching agreement" on a new coalition Government for West Germany.

This suggested the two parties are on the verge of ending a month and a half of haggling and shortly will join to elect 85-year-old Dr. Adenauer to his fourth term as Chancellor.

Free Democratic Chairman Erich Mende said "We have come to far-reaching agreement with the Christian Democratic Party. Now we will lay the results before the members of our parties in the Bundestag (Parliament) when they meet this afternoon."

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and FRIEDL TELLER
(Margarethe) Nov. 4, 7, 11, 14.
"FAUST" at Armon, Haifa
Nov. 10. Tickets at Nova.
CARMEN: 5/11—AIDA: 8/11

Halt to Tests No Solution — USSR

UNITED NATIONS. — The Soviet Union yesterday accused the West in the U.N. main Political Committee of "deliberately engaging in provocations in Berlin."

Mr. Semyon Tsarapkin, the Soviet delegate, warned that a careless step could start hostilities that would soon lead to rocket-nuclear war. If nuclear war broke out it would "spell the death of tens of millions and perhaps hundreds of millions of human beings," he said.

Mr. Tsarapkin repeated the Soviet view that Western threats forced Russia to resume nuclear tests, that banning tests could not be separated from general disarmament and that Britain and America had killed the chances of agreement at Geneva, intensifying the arms race.

"A resolution by the U.N. on cessation of tests cannot impede the armament race," he said. As to the Indian proposal for an immediate voluntary moratorium, he declared, "Obviously we have no doubt at all that the sponsors of this resolution are in fact concerned... but honourable gentlemen, the... threat of nuclear war looms over us in all its terror."

He said the radioactive fall-out from testing in no way compares with the disasters which would befall man in a nuclear war and he charged the Western powers are preparing for war.

The Western powers, he said, "are engaging in provocations in Berlin. Tanks are pitted against tanks, one careless step, one careless movement, one deliberate provocation and... there could be nuclear war."

He said those who raise a clamour about radioactivity appear to take a docile attitude "to the far more terrible threat which is approaching at an increasing speed. We cannot fail to express our regret with certain nations who take this position, nations who are not aligned with any special bloc.

"Only the overwhelming might of the Soviet Union can cool the acts of the adventurers, those warlike maniacs..." he declared.

(Reuter, AP)

Burmese Refuse To Handle Thai Affairs

BANGKOK (AP). — A request by Thailand that Burma look after its interests in Cambodia during the break in diplomatic relations between the two countries has been refused, a Thai official reported.

Interior Minister Charunsthien said yesterday that as a result of the refusal, Thais in Cambodia have been advised to return home. There was no immediate estimate of the number of Thais involved, but it was believed small.

Cambodia severed its ties with Thailand on October 23 following the latter's charges that Cambodia was threatening Thailand and might be planning to make its territory a jumping-off place for Communist attacks on neighbouring countries.

SCHOOL. — Czechoslovakia will open a new university in Prague soon for foreign students, mainly from Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Two Jo'burg Ministers Are English-Speaking

JOHANNESBURG (Reuter). — Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, whose National Party was returned to power with an increased majority in last month's elections, has announced the inclusion of two English-speaking Ministers in his new Government.

This follows press forecasts of an early move to gain more support from the English-speaking whites for the pro-apartheid and largely Afrikaans-speaking National Party, and Dr. Verwoerd's own claim of increasing votes from the English-speakers.

The two new Ministers are Mr. A. Trollip, Administrator of Natal, who becomes Minister of Immigration and Labour, and Mr. F. W. Waring, a one-time member of the opposition United Party, who becomes Minister without Portfolio.

Mr. Trollip takes over immigration from Senator Jan Klerk, who retains the Interior portfolio and gets in addition those of Education, Arts and Sciences.

Mr. Waring, former United Party member for Orange Grove, Johannesburg, left the United Party to become a Conservative. Later he became an Independent, but publicly stated he agreed with the policy of the National Party, especially on the colour question.

Tirana Hits Removal Of Stalin's Body

LONDON (Reuter). — Tirana Radio yesterday broadcast an editorial from the official Albanian party newspaper, praising Stalin.

The editorial, in the newspaper "Zeri I Popullit" (People's Voice), condemned the decision to remove Stalin's body from the Mausoleum in Moscow's Red Square.

The heading on the editorial read: "Stalin's name and deeds live, and will continue to live, through centuries." It said there was no force in the world able to root out Stalin from history and the hearts of the people.

(The official New China News Agency has reported the removal of Stalin's body without comment. It said the body was moved to the Kremlin wall "in accordance with the decision of the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.")

MOSCOW (AP). — Stalin busts which stood at Moscow University and Moscow Radio have been quietly put away. In the big post office on Gorky Street, a seven- by five-foot Stalin portrait has been taken off the wall which it shared with Lenin's portrait.

The Stalin portrait has been replaced with one of Premier Khrushchev, equally large.

Nazi Publisher's Estate Confiscated

BERLIN (Reuter). — A West Berlin denazification court yesterday confiscated 535,000 marks (about £49,000) from the estate of the late Max Amann, former publisher of the Nazi Party newspaper, "Voelkischer Beobachter."

Amann was Hitler's World War I company sergeant and through this acquaintance became one of the earliest members of the Nazi Party. He was made general manager of the party's central publishing house, which put out "Mein Kampf."

VISITORS' GALLERY — R. MAYNARD HUTCHINS

20th Century Democracy

No one has rattled "the ivied walls and storied halls" of American higher education more profoundly than Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, former President and Chancellor of the University of Chicago, now president of the Fund for the Republic (an offshoot of the Ford Foundation).

Dr. Hutchins was once described as a "cosmic mountaineer willing to talk back to God, Mammon or the Devil." Dean of the Yale Law School at the age of 28, he became President of the University of Chicago in 1929 at the age of 30, and brought a new vitality into the American world of learning.

He despised "uneducated specialists" and the stress on vocational training, and felt that every student should obtain a liberal, humanities-based education before being permitted to specialize. Thus, he instituted the "Great Books" courses, waived old-style regulations regarding class attendance and examinations, allowed high school juniors to enter college if fit to do so, gave bachelor degrees after two years of study if the student was good enough, abolished football, and suggested the abolition of rank among professors so that each would be equally "a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago, no more no less."

Not all of these innovations remained fixed during Dr. Hutchins' 16 years as President of the University, but the principles which prompted them remain the bedrock of his thinking and the stimulus of his efforts as chairman of the Fund's Centre for the Study of Democratic Institutions.

At the Centre, whose headquarters are in Santa Barbara, California, 20 scholars, on the permanent staff, plus many visitors for shorter periods, are engaged in a unique cooperative venture of analyzing the problems of democracy in contemporary society.

Democracy in 20th Cent.

In an interview at the King David Hotel this week, Dr. Hutchins discussed the problems which are his chief concern at the moment. "Democracy in the second half of the 20th century is a problem for the advanced countries as well as for the developing nations," he declares. Israel is an exception to the rule, for almost every other developing country has resorted to undemocratic procedures. In the advanced countries pressures against democracy come from technology and bureaucracy, while in a new country they stem from lack of sophistication, the habits of the people, and their inability to assume the responsibilities of freedom.

"In the U.S., for example, the political parties are enormous bureaucracies with a central machine. Voting doesn't seem to have its original meaning if all a citizen can do is vote for someone in whose selection he had no voice. The essential thing about democracy is that the people as a whole be involved in effective discussion of public affairs. But when the media of mass communication run for entertainment and the object is profit they can't be used for such discussion. Large U.S. magazines with circulations in the millions have difficulty today finding advertisers. The advertisers prefer TV programmes (provided they are of sufficiently low quality) where their product can be brought to over 40 million viewers."

Pausing for a moment to relight his pipe, Dr. Hutchins, who is a tall, distinguished, rugged looking man, giving the impression of a 19th century scholar, continued. "There are some eminent European thinkers who believe that democracy's day is passed. All modern states are run by 'professionals' — the bureaucracy — which by its nature expands its control. Furthermore, all the major problems of the modern state are technical problems that the layman cannot understand. And if he can't understand them he can't discuss them. All he can do is go to the polls once in a while and maybe say, 'I don't like the way things are going. Maybe it will be better if somebody else comes in.' But he can't vote on a basis of a knowledge of the issues.

"One of the most important public issues in the U.S. for example is where the gold is going, but the average citizen can't be expected to comprehend it. Or take the question of a ban on nuclear testing. The citizen can't be expected to know the technical considerations involved. The problem is further complicated by the matter of security and the whole business of the cold war which further limits free discussion of issues and the participation of the citizen.

Problems of Technology

"Technology is also at the centre of the most important economic problems. The U.S. has an average yearly rate of overproduction of 33½ per cent. How is it met? By wasteful methods. We let anyone get a Ph.D., shorten the working week, the working life, and still there is this enormous capacity. Even if U.S. surplus production were to be used to meet the requirements of underdeveloped countries, in 20 years there'd again be a surplus.

"Technology is giving us a new world. If we don't get blown up in the meantime we can expect a world without war, without sickness, without want, without work. What will the working man as such do? And what will happen to the traditional values which equate work with virtue?

"Basic changes are required. What is needed is a little of the Jewish notion that learning is a form of worship and a little of the Greek view of leisure as a way of developing the self rather than as something to be wasted. Education must be seen as a way of preparing for a life of leisure and political participation and not as a way of 'getting ahead.' The 'affluent society,' you see, has a more difficult moral problem than a developing new society where purposes and national goals lie on the surface.

"Recently six Russian scientists came to visit us in Santa Barbara. After every paragraph they'd say, 'This we'll have in 20 years, and this we'll have in 20 years, and this we'll have in 20 years.' Finally I said 'I hope you you don't, for then you'll be as unhappy as we are.' They couldn't understand this. To them it was an entirely new idea. Afterwards one of them came up to me and asked with amazement, 'Are the Americans really unhappy?'

"This is something like the situation you have in Israel now. But what will happen when technology solves your economic and development problems, and when this Arab thing gets settled? Then you'll be where we are."

ERWIN FRENKEL

LAW REPORT — *THE JERUSALEM POST November 3, 1961*

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court Of Civil Appeals

Before the Deputy President (Justice Agranat), Justices Sussman and Cohn

Esther Stein, Appellant, v. 1. Ben Shafferman, 2. The Turkish Embassy, Respondents (C.A. 10/61).

Tenant's Prolonged Sojourn Abroad Justifies Eviction

The Supreme Court allowed an appeal against a judgment of the Tel Aviv District Court, delivered on October 20, 1960 (in C.A. 217/59).

Mr. Shafferman, the respondent, lived in a Tel Aviv flat, now owned by the appellant, until 1954, when he left for Canada, subletting the flat, with the permission of the landlord, to the Turkish Embassy for a period of two years. The Embassy did not vacate the flat after two years and the landlord then let it to them, without Mr. Shafferman's knowledge and consent.

Mr. Shafferman, who is still in Canada with his family, had an action brought in the Tel Aviv Magistrate's court for a declaratory judgment to the effect that he is a statutory tenant of the flat in question and protected by the Tenants Protection Laws. The landlord brought a cross-action for eviction.

Both the Magistrate's Court, and subsequently the District Court, held that while normally Mr. Shafferman might have been held to have abandoned the flat, in the special circumstances of the case, he having been prevented from returning to Israel by the fact that he had no dwelling to return to as a result of the collusion between the landlord and the Embassy, he should not be deprived of his standing as a statutory tenant.

In the appeal to the Supreme Court Mr. Bar Shira appeared for the appellant and Mr. Firon for the respondent.

Judgment

Justice Cohn, who delivered the main judgment of the Supreme Court, Justice Sussman concurring, said that a person not living at the premises at the time, who asks the court for a declaratory judgment to the effect that he is a statutory tenant must bear the onus of proving his contention. In the case under consideration, he continued, the respondent should have proved, to the satisfaction of the court, that he had no intention of abandoning the flat permanently but that he had every intention of returning to Israel and taking up residence in the flat in question, as he had no other place to live.

However, the respondent, who is still living in Canada with his family and carrying on business there, had not succeeded in proving that his place of residence is not a permanent one or that his business there is of a temporary nature. In the absence of any proof of his intention to return, continued Justice Cohn, the fact that he is not living in the flat in question and that he has lived for years in another flat abroad, is sufficient in itself to deprive him of the protection of the law (see Skinner v. Geary, 1931, 2 K.B. 546). Nor would it be sufficient for him merely to prove that he intended to return to live in the same flat (Beck v. Scholz 1943, 1 Q.B. 570).

As to the lower court's conclusion that the respondent had been prevented from returning to Israel by the loss of his flat, this, held Justice Cohn, was pure presumption, not backed up by any evidence.

There was nothing, therefore, to prevent the landlord from obtaining an eviction order against the respondent. On the other hand, however, the respondent could sue the landlord for trespassing, in that he had leased the flat, while it was still in his legal possession and still contained his furniture and effects, to another. This could serve as a cause of action for damages but could not serve to prevent the landlord from receiving the remedy of eviction, which is a legal remedy and not an equitable one, and thus not affected by the landlord's bad conduct.

The appeal should, therefore, be allowed.

Justice Agranat

In concurring that the appeal should be allowed, Justice Agranat said that in accordance with the Magistrate's judgment, the respondent had been a statutory tenant at the time he brought his action as he had not vacated the flat of his own free will. The landlord should, therefore, have obtained an eviction order against him in order to terminate his right to hold the flat as a statutory tenant. In order to obtain this eviction order, he continued, the onus was on the landlord to prove that the respondent had abandoned the premises. This the landlord had succeeded in doing, at least *prima facie*, when he showed that the respondent has been living with his family since 1954 in Canada, and has been carrying on business there. This was sufficient to transfer to the respondent the onus of proving that his sojourn in Canada was temporary and that he still intended returning to his flat in Tel Aviv. The respondent had not succeeded in doing so; and for this reason the appeal should be allowed and the appellant granted an eviction order.

Appeal allowed, the declaratory judgment quashed and the respondent ordered to vacate the flat in question (by removing all his furniture and effects). Costs of IL.600 awarded against the respondent.

Judgment given on October 18 1961.

IT'S THE LAW

ISRAEL courts have jurisdiction in cases of embezzlement of funds abroad. *(Law amending the Criminal Law-Foreign Offences)*

LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

ARRIVALS: El Al 204, from Nicosia, 10.25. El Al 228, from New York, London and Paris, 17.40.

DEPARTURES: Cyprus Airways 63Cy, to Nicosia, 6. El Al 203, to Nicosia, 8. Alitalia 455, to Athens and Rome, 8.20. El Al 229, to Rome, London and New York, 9. TWA 801, to Athens, Rome, Paris, New York, and Chicago, 9. KLM 526, to Rome and Amsterdam, 9.50. Air France 135, to Rome and Paris, 10. Olympic 603, to Athens, 10.30. El Al 427, to Munich and Paris, 12.30.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: TWA 800, from New York, Paris, Rome and Athens, 17.15. El Al 234, from New York, London and Rome, 17.35. El Al 428, from Paris and Munich, 19.30. BEA 264, from London, Rome and Athens, 20.10. Alitalia 452, from Rome, 20.10.

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Religious Services

Shabbat begins:
In Jerusalem at 4.12 p.m.
In Tel Aviv 4.30 p.m.
In Haifa 4.20 p.m.

and ends tomorrow:
In Jerusalem at 5.24 p.m.
In Tel Aviv 5.22 p.m.
In Haifa 5.23 p.m.

Portion: Hayei Sarah
Haftara: Kings 1, 1, 1—34.

JERUSALEM

Yesharun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 4.45 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 5.00 p.m. Lecture by Dr. Y. Hil. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.15 p.m. Lecture by Prof. Y. Kutcher. Arvit, 5.25 p.m.

Hechal Shlomo: Tonight: Minha, 4.50 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat 5.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9.00 a.m. Shiur on Pirke Avot, by Rabbi Itamar (Wohlgelernter). Minha, 4.30 p.m. Talmud Shiur by Dr. Wahrhaftig. Arvit, 5.30 p.m. (Services conducted by Cantor M. Stern and Hechal Shlomo Choir):

The President's (Rehavia) Synagogue: Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Emet V'emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight, 4.45 p.m. Lecture on Parasha by Dr. A. Philipp. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight, 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hugim Le'yahadut Mithadeq (Progressive Judaism, Beit Hahalutzot, Ibn G'virol): Tonight, 5.00 p.m. Reception for delegation from England.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Minha, 5 p.m. Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Obel Mood (Sephardi): Arvit, 6.30 p.m. Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Bograshov Synagogue: (63 Bograshov Street): Shahrit: 8.00 a.m.

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 and 8.30 a.m. Minha, 4.25 p.m.

Beit Hamore (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight, 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.25 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (25 Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Shahrit, 9.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 4.40 p.m. Arvit, 5.21 p.m.

Shlo Synagogue (Obel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight, 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Savyon Synagogue — Savyon: Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Ora, 27 King George, 22043.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 57536. Feidenwahr, 51 Ahad Haam, 63851. Bogroshov, 60 Bogroshov, near Pinsker, 223889. Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gabirol, 53064. **JAFFA:** Vita, 61 Rehov 6, 82973. **RAMAT GAN:** Talpiot, 30 Abba Hillel, Gefen Qtr., 73554. **BAT YAM:** Hehaluts, 8 Hahalutzim, Amidar. **HERZLIYA:** Briut. **HOLON:** Tikva, Kikar Struma. **NATANYA:** Natanya. **REHOVOT:** Segal, 134 Herzl, 96-1228.
HAIFA: Rashi, 36 Bar Giora, 68266.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Ora, 27 King George, 22043.
TEL AVIV: (8 a.m.-7 p.m.): Colberg, 23 Allenby, 55535. Greenberg, 46 King George, corner Benzion Blvd., 226208. Jaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 224543. Yanny, 67 Yehuda Halevi, 63474. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 31387. Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gabirol, 53064. **JAFFA:** Jaffa, 10 Yefet, 82700. (7 p.m.-midnight): Shwartz, 17 Allenby, 56553. Frankel, 28 King George, opp. Gan Meir, 223721. Avrahami, 9 Erlanger, near central bus station, 32385. Gilad, 182 Dizengoff, 224264. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 31387. **JAFFA:** Jaffa, 10 Yefet, 82700. **RAMAT GAN:** Rama, 65 Derech Jabotinsky, 75483. **BAT YAM:** Bat Yam, 45 Balfour, near Kikar Balfour. **HERZLIYA:** Briut. **HOLON:** Tikva, Kikar Struma. **NATANYA:** Natanya. **REHOVOT:** Segal, 134 Herzl, 96-1228.
HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Massada, 2289. Maoz, 107 Moriah, Mt. Carmel, 82621.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hameiri, 71 Derech Beit Lechem, 26457. Dr. Amir, 8 Karmon, Beit Hakerem, 26674. Dr. Zerrad, 89 Jaffa Rd., 23357. Dr. Serodio, 3 Gan Rehavia, 27468. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi. Dr. Bentwich, Beit Hama'alot, Entrance 3, near Knesset, 23653. Dr. Frumkin, 10 Hakeshet, 31481.
TEL-AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Garman, 25 Frishman, corner 30 Syrkin. Dr. Weiss, 59 Dizengoff, 227027. Dr. Mahler, 59 Arlosoroff, 231300. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 231734. Dr. Har Even, 6 Epstein, 43281.
RAMAT GAN: Dr. Harsenfeld, 1 Bialik.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: same as Friday, with the addition of Dr. Zafler, 12/2 Shikun Sela, Kiryat Yovel, 28580.
TEL AVIV, RAMAT GAN and **HAIFA:** same as Friday.

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The Weather

Forecast: Slight rise in temperatures. Inland and mountain regions dry. In Negev and Judean Hills local showers probable.

Shabbat: Partly cloudy.

Weather Synopsis: A trough of low pressure from Sudan to our region is causing a flow of desert air to our region.

	A	B	C
Mt. Cana'an	21	13–23	19–25
Nazareth	27	17–26	17–26
Tiberias	29	18–30	19–33
Haifa Port	65	16–24	16–26
Tel Aviv Kirya	62	14–28	14–29
Tel Aviv Port	70	14–26	14–26
Lydda Airport	44	10–29	11–31
Jerusalem	25	13–24	15–27
Beersheba	32	12–28	13–30
Eilat	35	20–29	20–32

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Mrs. Doris Lockerman, columnist of the "Atlanta Journal," and son; Mr. Joseph Schloss-berg, Providence, R.I.; Mr. and Mrs. Jay E. Rubinow, Manchester, Conn.; and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fager, Deal, N.J., as guests of the U.J.A.

Dr. Antonio Panesso Robledo and Mr. Peter Aldor, Editors of the Bogota, Colombia "El Espectador" and "El Tiempo" respectively, and Dr. Salvador Rosenthal, Israel Honorary Consul in Bogota, for a visit as guests of the Foreign Ministry and the Central Institute for Cultural Relations Israel-Ibero-america.

DEPARTURES

Mayor Aba Khoushy, of Haifa, for the U.S. and Mexico for consultations on investments and development plans for Haifa.

Aluf Mishne Yisrael Meidan, for India, to participate in a conference of the U.N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East on aid to small industry.

Contralto Maureen Forrester, after appearing with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra (by El Al).

Mr. Alexander Sharon, to Loma, Togo, to take up his post as Chargé d'Affaires of the Israel mission there (by El Al).

Blind Author Wins Vienna Success

TEL AVIV. — A 40-year-old blind writer, Mr. Alexander Czerski, has earned "rave reviews" in Vienna with the first volume of an autobiographical trilogy entitled "Colours in the Mist," published by the Hans Deutsch publishing house.

The book is on sale in all German-speaking countries.

The publisher bought the rights to the book on receiving a synopsis and sample translation from Mrs. Margot Klausner, Director of the Mo'adim Literary Agency. Mrs. Klausner herself translated the book into German from the original Polish.

Mr. Czerski lost his eyesight in Siberia during World War II as a result of malnutrition. He returned to his native Poland after the war to study mining. He came to Israel shortly after the Sinai Campaign with his wife and two children.

Unable to find work in metallurgy, he took up writing and was an immediate success. To date he has published over 1,000 short stories and feuilletons in a number of Israel newspapers.

'Courage and Vitality'— Common to Paris & T.A.

TEL AVIV. — According to the Mayor of Paris, "courage and vitality" are the two outstanding qualities of his city and Tel Aviv.

The Mayor, M. Paul Minot, was speaking at a luncheon given him by Mayor Mordecai Namir of Tel Aviv at the Ramat Aviv Hotel yesterday. Present were the French Ambassador; the Minister of Police; members of the French Embassy staff and Foreign Ministry officials.

Mr. Namir presented M. Minot with the keys of Tel Aviv, and received in return a special medal struck to commemorate the 2,000th year of the French capital's existence.

Earlier yesterday, M. and Mme. Minot and their party toured Tel Aviv. What caused most "emotion" to the Parisians, M. Minot said, was seeing children here studying French literature and culture in their schools.

Moshe Braslavski, Poet and Author, Dies

TEL AVIV. — Moshe Braslavski, the poet and author of books on Israel, who died on Wednesday at the age of 58, was buried yesterday at his home kibbutz, Na'an.

The funeral was attended by Ministers, Knesset Members and Jewish Agency officials.

First Aliya Veteran, Bracha Hirschfeld

ASHKELON. — A veteran of the First Aliya, Mrs. Bracha Hirschfeld of Rishon Lezion, died yesterday at the age of 91.

Mrs. Hirschfeld came to Palestine from the Ukraine 67 years ago and settled in Jerusalem. Several years later she moved to Rishon. Her husband, who died in 1917, was one of the founders of the settlement in Ruhama in the South.

She leaves two sons and a daughter who is married to Mayor Arye Tager of Ashkelon. *(Itim)*

Beer Admits 'Spain' Was Myth

Takes Stand in Open Court

TEL AVIV. — Dr. Yisrael Beer, who is on trial for spying for a foreign power, yesterday told the Tel Aviv District Court that he did not fight in Spain during the Civil War, admitting that he himself had propagated the myth that he had fought there.

Beer yesterday testified as the first witness for the defence, in the first open session of the trial since it opened on June 1. The court-room doors were thrown open at the request of defence counsel Ya'acov Hagler, who declared: "There are important personal reasons for this request — whatever the verdict may ultimately be — to permit the public, which evinced so much interest in the Beer affair before the trial opened, to hear part of the testimony."

The court — comprising Relieving President Mordecai Kennet and Judges Yitzhak Zundelewicz and Eliahu Many — overruled the objections of Assistant District Attorney Eliezer Leibson.

Chose Zionism

Beer testified that after he had been graduated from the Wiener Neustadt Military Academy, the leaders of an underground Social Democratic cell in Vienna proposed that he go to Spain. He said that he underwent "great inner struggles" over this matter, because notwithstanding his leftist orientation, he had "grown very close to Zionism."

Finally, instead of going to Spain, he joined Hehalutz and started to write for the Zionist press in Austria. In November, 1938, he came to this country.

Beer, who clicked his heels sharply when called to the stand and stood at stiff military attention as he answered a series of general questions by Mr. Hagler on his life — including the one on the Spanish affair — was slightly taken aback when Mr. Hagler asked him directly whether he had fought in the Spanish Civil War. But he immediately regained his composure and proceeded to answer:

"I already pointed out that I was not in Spain. But when I was in this country, my view of the situation here and of the world political situation caused me to regret that I had not been in Spain. And my regret that I had not fought in Spain made me see that I had miscalculated then. So I began to imply that I had been in Spain. I read every book on the Spanish Civil War that I could lay my hands on, and I propagated the notion that I had been in Spain because I felt guilty over not having been there. And gradually the myth developed, and soon everybody believed that I had been and fought there."

'Satisfaction'

Q: What did you gain from the fact that people believed that you had been there?

A: Nothing special. But it did give me a certain personal satisfaction.

Beer went on to say that he started spreading the myth in 1948, when the situation in Israel "was not too bright" and there were serious differences of opinion between Mr. Ben-Gurion and the Hagana command. He continued:

"There were actually two command staffs then, one consisting of senior officers who had served with the British forces (during World War II). Ben-Gurion did not believe that the Hagana veterans like Ya'acov Dori, then Chief of Staff, and Yigael Yadin had the sort of military experience possessed by Haim Laskov, Amos Ben-Gurion, Ephraim Ben-Artzi, Mordechai Makleff, and others. Actually, except for two, none of them had had more than company command experience. I was head of the Hagana Planning Bureau.... Mr. Ben-Gurion relied on the practical experience of the veterans of the British forces and on my alleged experience in Spain. But, as I said, this experience was based exclusively on my reading of the literature of the period."

Born a Jew

Beer started to answer Mr. Hagler's question after mounting the stand, putting on the skullcap provided by the court, and taking the oath with his right hand on the Bible. He declared categorically that he was a Jew, son of Zvi and Hannah Beer, born in Vienna 49 years ago.

After the abortive workers' uprising against Chancellor Dollfus in 1934, Beer continued, the Austrian military academies started offering special officers' training courses. Beer enrolled in one, and 13 months later graduated as a second lieutenant — by his own claim the youngest officer in Austria's regular army — and became a platoon commander in the *Schutzkorps* — a special defence unit.

Beer said he was converted to Zionism in 1936, when he happened to come upon a copy of a biography of Herzl and decided to "look further into Zionist theory." It was soon after this that he decided to join the Zionist movement and go to Palestine instead of Spain.

When he arrived here, he said, instead of taking advantage of a scholarship he joined the Hagana in Jerusalem. He worked for a while as a policeman at Gan Yavne and Abu-Ghosh, and when World War II broke out he went to work for the C.I.D. in Jerusalem as a teleprinter operator.

When the Hagana learned the extent of his military background, he was introduced to Mr. Eliezer Livneh, then an editor of the Hagana organ, "Ma'archot," and he began to publish articles on military theory. At the same time he became "Davar's" military correspondent.

Wanted to Enlist

In 1940, Beer continued, he asked the Hagana command to allow him to enlist in the British Army. Instead, he was assigned to conduct an officers' training course. In 1941-42 he was instructor in the German-speaking unit of the Palmach and of a parachute unit — both of which were to be landed in German-occupied territory to do sabotage work.

In 1944 he was made the Hagana's Northern Regional Planning Officer. When it was decided to start taking action against the British, he said, he was put in charge of planning at the Hagana staff — where he said he was one of the advocates of strong measures to drive the British from the country.

After the State of Israel was declared in May, 1948, Beer continued, he became Operations Officer in Zones A and B — that is, from Metulla to Atlit and from Atlit to Tel Aviv — with the rank of Sgan-Aluf (Lieutenant-Colonel; the rank of Aluf-Mishne — Colonel — did not yet exist, he noted). He said he succeeded Aluf Shimon Avidan as Head of the Planning Branch and Dean of the Operations Branch, remaining on active service till the beginning of 1950.

He said that two months before retiring from active service he submitted his resignation, because of the pressure that was then being applied by the economic ministers to reduce the size of the Defence Forces, which he opposed.

"Yigael Yadin, who was then Chief of Staff, agreed to my proposals," Beer said. "But then, suddenly, Sgan-Aluf Makleff was promoted to Aluf and appointed my superior. I considered this a slight and submitted my resignation."

Quit Mapam

He then became active in party politics, remaining with Mapam when Ahdut Ha'avoda split off from that party. Then, when Dr. Moshe Sneh, today a leader of the Communist Party, and his followers were expelled from Mapam, Beer quit the party.

He said another motive was his desire to stay out of ideological struggles, in the hope of returning to active military service. A year later he decided to return to politics, and to join Mapai.

"I had to belong to some party, and I came to the conclusion that Mapai was the lesser evil — and I still think so today. It was like a one-eyed creature among the purblind. I also admired Mr. Ben-Gurion."

After an attempt to return to the Army as a lecturer in military history fell through, he started writing on military and geo-political subjects for various newspapers here and abroad, and for Nato journals published in France and Holland. He also published a book in Hebrew, "Bema'agal Ba'yot Habitahon" (A Survey of Military Problems), and two in German, "The Cold War in the Middle East" and "The Middle East — Fateful Zone between East and West."

Beer said that his writing and lecturing had stressed the idea that, in view of the developments of the last five years, Israel had to align herself unequivocally with the Arab camp. He said that an East-West rapprochement would benefit Israel, stressing, however, that the East Bloc was waging the Cold War more successfully.

Beer said he had often pointed this out to the Defence and Foreign Ministries, and had delivered a lecture on this very point only a few days before he was arrested on March 31.

The trial was adjourned till this morning, when it will continue in open session for about half an hour with Beer on the stand.

Exploding Shell Takes Boy's Life

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HADERA. — A 13-year-old boy was killed yesterday and four of his comrades seriously wounded when a live artillery shell they had found near Givat Olga exploded.

The dead boy is Masoud Gabai. The wounded are Amram Ben Sa'adon, 14; Zion Karakoli, 9; Moshe Bukkara, 10; and Meir Harosh, 13. They are in the Carmel Hospital in Haifa.

Moshe Gabai, the brother of the dead boy, was with the group, but escaped injury.

9th Anniversary Of Weizmann's Death

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Flags flew at half-mast yesterday afternoon over the grave of Professor Chaim Weizmann, first President of Israel, during a brief ceremony to mark the ninth anniversary of his death.

Among those present were the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi, Mrs. Vera Weizmann, her son, Benjamin, and his wife, and Dr. Weizmann's three surviving sisters, one of whom, Dr. Chana Weizmann, works at the Institute. Mr. and Mrs. Abba Eban, Mr. Justice Olshan and Mrs. Olshan, Lord and Lady Gladwyn, Mr. Moshe Sharett, Mr. Y. Foerder, Mr. and Mrs. Tsur, Mr. Dobkin, Mr. Dewey Stone and the Mayor of Rehovot, Mr. Yitzhak Katz.

After wreaths were laid on the grave and *kaddish* was recited, Dr. George Halpern recalled memories of Chaim Weizmann as a youth in Pinsk "already marked out for a great future and mature beyond his years."

In 1902 Weizmann, the chemist, had told him that a Hebrew University must be built in Jerusalem, for he had realized the need for knowledge if Israel was to produce a society fit to be the heir to the Jewish People. It was his foresight that enabled Israel to occupy the position it now has among the nations, despite its small size.

Number 490702 Wins Payis Grand Prize

TEL AVIV. — Number 490702 won the IL30,000 prize in yesterday's Mifal Hapayis draw here. Number 085187 won IL10,000, while numbers ending in 1285, 8221, 0895, 6790, 6122, 4813, 2214, 8830, 2246, 5410, 5614, 6017, 3374, 0953, 0961, 1953, 2724, 5074, 3034, 7411 won IL40 each.

Numbers ending in 9781, 8321, 6880 won IL100 each while numbers ending in 5 and 7 won IL2 each.

The following numbers won IL1,000 each: 250870, 406972, 128423, 668630, 486425, 202302, 162905, 144354, 360170, 278934 IL 500 each: 427617, 081075, 072657, 416390, 318130, 273126, 229139, 626892, 417454, 286741, 034574, 397027, 261309, 088349, 186578, 216920, 071585, 207931, 343788, 354442.

Catholic Interest In Israel Growing

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — "A tremendous interest in the Bible is sweeping Europe spurring interest in the Holy Land. We hope that this will enable us to encourage large-scale pilgrimages to Israel by Catholics," Archbishop George Hakim, Head of the Greek Catholic community in Israel, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday on his return this week from a six-week visit to Europe.

During his stay abroad, he contacted Catholic circles in Italy, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany, to work out details of Catholic pilgrimages, he said. The Government Tourist Corporation has offered enthusiastic support, he said.

Archbishop Hakim told the *Post* that he had proposed a new pilgrims' "Grand Tour" of Europe, namely: Lourdes-Rome-Jerusalem, and intends to contact Catholic Bishops in the U.S. and Canada to promote the scheme.

The Catholic Church had officially approved his idea of a six to eight-day stay here, to include Jerusalem, Nazareth and Galilee.

South Africans Cancel Israel Visit

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Sixty-four of a group of 77 women of the South African Women's Zionist Council and their husbands cancelled their bookings for a 12-day El Al charter visit to Israel, the other 13 members of the planned excursion reported on their arrival yesterday.

They said that the cancellations were due to the tension in South Africa and to the restrictions on the export of currency. *(Itim)*

Cables in Brief

PRESS. — Premier Nehru of India said yesterday the press played a vital role in modern life and it would be unfortunate if newspapers were limited in any way by government action. He was opening the two-day Indian phase of the Commonwealth Press Union conference which began with a session in Karachi earlier this week.

INTELLECT. — The State of Alabama has retained a lawyer and a scientist to draw up a study seeking to show that white people are intellectually superior to Negroes, according to the Montgomery "Alabama Advertiser."

RESERVES. — The World Bank reported that its reserves rose by $24.2m. in the first quarter of the current fiscal year to a total of $626m.

TRADE. — Cyprus and Lebanon have agreed in principle to confer in Beirut on a trade agreement between the two countries. The talks will probably open later this month.

DANTE ALIGHIERI SOCIETY
HAIFA COMMITTEE
THE INAUGURATION OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1961-62 OF OUR ASSOCIATION
will take place on Sunday, November 5, 1961, at 8.30 p.m., at the Technion, Hadar Hacarmel, room No. 80, in the presence of H.E. the Ambassador of Italy, S.E. Conte Giovanni Revedin di S. Martino.
The ceremony will be followed by short Italian documentary films.
Members and friends are cordially invited.

Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, who conducted the negotiations for the formation of the new government coalition, going over the coalition agreement with President Itzhak Ben-Zvi at their meeting in Beit Hanassi yesterday morning. Photo by Braun

Vote of Confidence in New Coalition

(Continued from Page One)

country which had no doubt that "it's not the same Germany."

Noting that the Government's majority was a small one, Mr. Begin urged the Opposition to be regular in its attendance. This would require the Government to mobilize forces, the Cabinet table would be occupied, and the Knesset would come alive.

Mr. Ya'acov Hazan (Mapam) said that the basic question in the elections had been how to assure the future of Israel's democracy. But the new Government provided no satisfactory answer, and it was difficult to understand why Ahdut Ha'avoda had sacrificed its principles.

On the fundamental question of civilian control over the defence establishment, Mapam felt that the minimum it could settle for was broader powers for the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, specifically the right of the committee to appoint subcommittees to look into specific matters.

The new Ministerial Security Committee to be formed was inadequate, because it excluded the Opposition — and the Opposition too had the right to participate in this exercise of control. "We maintained this even before, during the negotiations," he added. Yet Ahdut Ha'avoda had given in on this point, thus yielding the heart of the matter. Ahdut Ha'avoda had also retreated from its economic demands, on religious matters, and on the question of arms sales to Germany, Mr. Hazan said. As for the right it had reportedly obtained to vote as it wished on the military government, this was meaningless, since the NRP was obliged to vote with Mapai on this matter.

Mr. Hazan admitted that there had been no alternative to a Mapai-led Government, since neither Mapam or Ahdut Ha'avoda had been willing to form a Government with Herut.

Bar-Yehuda Replies

The speech of Mr. Israel Bar-Yehuda (Ahdut Ha'avoda) was basically a reply to Mr. Hazan, with whom he exchanged some sharp words. Mr. Bar-Yehuda agreed with the Opposition speakers who had said that all the Coalition agreements should be made public, and he himself quoted part of it.

On the question of civilian control of the defence establishment, for instance, Ahdut Ha'avoda had gained much less than it felt necessary. Nevertheless, a Ministerial Security Committee with the right to receive information on military operations, on the development of means of warfare, on the munitions industry, etc., was no small achievement. The admission of the youth movements to the schools would not have been gained if Ahdut Ha'avoda had stayed out of the Government. On religious affairs, we merely agreed to the maintenance of the *status quo* — which was no more than Mapam had agreed to in the Fourth Knesset. (Mr. Hazan denied this.)

With regard to the sale of arms to Germany, Ahdut Ha'avoda had received the right to abstain. But if there should develop a majority in the Knesset against further sales — "even next week" — Ahdut Ha'avoda would quit the Government and join that majority.

Unexpectedly participating in the debate, and speaking in his personal capacity, Mr. Moshe Dayan (Mapai) said he regretted that Mapam had not entered the Government. But he could not understand its reasons. If the Club of Four had succeeded in persuading Mapai to go into a five-party Government without a majority for itself, would Mapam have gained more of its demands? Would the tax policy of such a Government have been more to its liking than that of the Government now formed?

And if the Club of Six had really wanted to abolish Military Government, why had it not seized the opportunity of doing so when there was no Government and they controlled a Knesset majority?

Mr. Dayan said he did not know what was meant by "civilian control of the defence establishment." In any case, he knew of no country, where the Parliament as a whole, including the Opposition, exercised control or supervision over defence matters.

This statement led to an argument between Mr. Dayan and Mr. Aryeh Ben-Eliezer (Herut), who obtained the floor a few minutes later. It was the Opposition's task to supervise the Government's activities — and particularly the defence establishment, Mr. Ben-Eliezer said. And "civilian control" meant control by the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. The Ministerial Security Committee would be valueless, because it would obtain only such information as the Defence Minister chose to give it.

Mr. Isbar Harari (Liberals) said this was the worst Government Mr. Eshkol could have formed. If Mapai had not insisted on having a Cabinet majority, he could have formed a broad Coalition within three days.

Perhaps the strangest aspect of the whole business was the lack of clarity in Mapai's own programme — whether in economic affairs, arms to Germany, or anything else. Mapai seemed to believe that any kind of Coalition, with any kind of partners, could be worked out.

Mr. Yitzhak Raphael (NRP) said that although his party had worked for a broad Coalition, even the present one represented the great majority of the working class and the great majority of religious Jewry. Without saying specifically what had been agreed on these subjects, he stated that if, during the term of the new Government, the desecration of the Sabbath was curtailed, and "the shame of the pig" was obliterated and if religious pupils gain equality with regard to education, all this will be to the credit of the new Government.

Rabbi Itzhak Meir Lewin (Agudat Yisrael) said that the N.R.P. had missed a great opportunity to make real religious gains. But a Sabbath law which would retain bus traffic in Haifa was meaningless.

New Ministers

Yigal Allon, the new Minister of Labour, was born in this country in 1919. He was Commander of the Palmach, and retired from active service with the Defence Forces in 1950 with the rank of Aluf. He has been a Member of the last three Knessets.

Dov Joseph, born in Montreal in 1899, is Minister of Justice for the second time, having held the portfolio for over a year during 1950-52. He was also Minister of Supply and Rationing; Minister of Communications and Agriculture; Minister of Commerce and Industry. He was recently Jewish Agency Treasurer. He came here in 1921.

Yosef Almogi, Minister without Portfolio, has been Mapai Secretary-General since 1959. Born in Poland in 1910, he came to this country in 1930. He has been a Member of the last two Knessets.

Eliahu Sasson, the new Minister of Posts, was born in Damascus in 1902 and came to this country in 1927. He was Director of the Arab Department of the Jewish Agency and of the Foreign Ministry's Middle East Department, and has been envoy to Ankara, Rome, and Berne.

Zerah Warhaftig, born in Warsaw in 1906, is the new Minister for Religious Affairs, having been Deputy Minister in previous governments. He came here from the U.S. in 1947, and has been a Member of every Knesset.

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Israel Selected Tries Turin Pitch

TURIN. — The Israel Selected which is to meet Italy in the World Cup preliminaries here on Saturday held its first practice session in the Turin stadium yesterday.

The Israelis arrived here by bus from Lydda on Wednesday, after a short stop-over in Rome, and are staying at a hotel in a suburb 20 kms. outside town.

It is learned that despite the fact that the game is to be played on the Sabbath, there will be many Jews, both from Turin and from other parts of Italy at the game.

A play by play account of the game will be recorded by Kol Yisrael and broadcast at 5.15 p.m.

Higher Income Tax Planned To Replace Forced Housing Loan

POST Economic Reporter

Plans to increase present income tax rates are crystallizing in the Finance Ministry as the deadline for submission of next year's budget draws near.

The tax increase, which will range from a few per cent for low-income earners to up to 15 per cent for the highest brackets, will replace the newly instituted compulsory absorption loan, from which the Treasury hoped to collect IL50m. next year. (A taxpayer, who at present is paying IL0.50 tax on the last last pound he earns, will under the new proposals pay about IL0.57 — the full 15 per cent increase — on the marginal pound).

The decision to obtain additional revenue by increasing income tax, especially for the high-income brackets, is in keeping with the promises made by Mapai to Ahdut Ha'avoda in the new coalition agreement, not to levy any additional indirect taxes on essentials but instead to increase direct taxes.

Besides being needed for additional investments in immigrant absorption, the added revenue will have to cover an anticipated 10 per cent rise in the budget.

The last government departments have submitted their draft budgets to the Bureau of the Budget over the last few days. These proposals are based on last year's departmental budgets adjusted upwards to allow for increase in population, salary increases, and higher prices.

It is planned to have the draft budget ready for submission to the Cabinet by the end of December.

One major outstanding problem plaguing the Budget Bureau is the possibility that the Government will have to pay another round of salary increases in the next few months, when it concludes negotiations with various employer groups — the engineers, civil servants and teachers. If these expected increases are included in the new budget, it will raise it by more than 10 per cent above this year's IL1,876m. budget.

Additional appropriations for immigrant absorption might also require cuts in such items as export and agricultural subsidies and cut-backs in various development projects.

'United Europe A Better Customer'

TEL AVIV. — An economically united Europe will prove a better customer for Israel's products, according to Lord Gladwyn, former head of the British U.N. delegation, who spoke at the Balfour Day dinner of the British Commonwealth Association at the Sheraton Hotel yesterday.

"This does not mean that the time may not come for some sort of practical relationship to be worked out between Western countries and nations such as Israel, with whom they have special trading interests. Israel should not be nervous; let us go ahead with our negotiations," Lord Gladwyn said.

BRITAIN'S BANK RATE CUT AGAIN

LONDON (Reuter). — Britain's bank rate — key to all the nation's interest charges — was cut yesterday from 6.5 to 6 per cent.

The cut, which had been widely forecast in financial quarters, was the second in a month. On October 5 it was cut from 7 to 6.5 per cent.

JERUSALEM District Court Judge Eliahu Noam yesterday denied an appeal for release on bail lodged by Ephraim Margalit, suspected of embezzling a large sum of money from the Keren Hayesod in Paris, against a decision by the Magistrate's Court.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

	1/11	2/11
£ LINKED		
3½% Tavel Dollar	98½	98½
3½% Zmudei Dollar	90¾	90¾
4½% Defence Loan	103½	103
4½% Hous. Loan B	101	100¾
4½% Local Author.	106	105
5 % Keren Hay. III	103½	102¾
6½% Pal. Elect. 57/64	130½	130
6 % Fert and Chem	100½	100½
7 % Nat. Oil Co	94½	94½
Free Market Quotations	26/10	2/11
Govt. L'n Short Term.	98.32	98.23
Housing Savings 60	97½	97½
Rasit	126.8	126.0
Shikun (IL50)	97½	97½
C.O.L. LINKED		
4½% Def. Loan	EXII	111
4½% Hous. Loan "A"	106½	106½
6½% Local Author.	114½	114½
6 % Keren Hay. III	110	109½
6½% Pal. Elect. 57/64	129	129½
50%/50% C.O.L. LINKED		
5 % Pal. Elect.	101½	101½
6 % Ind. Dev. B'k	101	101
6 % B'k. Leumi Iss	103½	103½
ORD. SHARES		
Isr. Elec. Ord Ste	807	809
Ormat Hit. reg.	344	341½
Gen. Mort. new	223½	222
B'k. Leumi "A"or	340	340
Develop. Bank	139	138½
Afr. Pal. Invest.	230½	226½
ILDC 1960	261	264
Rassco Prof.	149½	149
Ata Textile	154½	156½
Dubek	115½	113½
Fert. & Chem.	107½	107½
Pal. Cold Storage	193½	188½
Pal. Potash	476	471
Teva	171	171
Phoenicia	110½	106½
Paper Mills	123½	123½
Assds. & Bej. Bros	249½	239
Sherman	97	97½
Delek Tax limit	332	329½
Jordan Explor.	70½	70½
Ellern Invest.	300½	296
B'k. Leumi Invest	274½	272
Moller Textile	132	132
Nehushtan	136½	135½
Argaman	114½	113½
Lewin-Epstein 8% Pref.		
"B" ord. shares	106	103½
Alliance) "B" ord.	20.75	20.65
PREF. SHARES		
4½% Isr Elect. 2nd	466	461
7 % Hous. Mort. B'k	141½	140½
CURB		
Pal. Brit. Bank	97½	95½
Lapidoth	329½	328½
Naphta	94	93½
Found. Sh. Dead Sea	106½	106½
Discount	154½	155
Saran 95½—95¾	90	90½
PIA 146½ — 147½		

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PARIS LETTER — **By Maurice Carr**

THREAT OF FASCISM

Is there an immediate threat of fascism in France? All the left-wing and liberal parties and the trade unions are talking of the peril, and are getting ready to avert it by the establishment of a more or less united anti-fascist front.

The imminent danger is seen in terms of a putsch staged here by the *Algérie française* zealots, spearheaded by ex-General Salan's Secret Army Organization (O.A.S.).

There is a tendency, however, to overlook the stark fact that for the past 20 years, and more, the poison of fascism has contaminated the bloodstream of French political life. If the malady is to be effectively tackled, its full case-history has to be examined.

After the fall of France in 1940, the whole of this country — both in the German-occupied and in the "free" Vichyite zone — spent four years under outright fascist rule. True, the honour of France and her post-war status as one of the victorious fighting Allies were saved by the anti-Nazi Resistance movement under de Gaulle's leadership. Yet there is no denying that the mass of the French people tamely enough accepted the rule of Hitler and Himmler, Petain and Laval.

Then (as now) only a small minority of Frenchmen were convinced militant fascists. For the rest, the prevailing attitude was one of facile opportunism. After the great blood-bath of the 1914-18 World War, a weary "*je-m'en-foutiste*" (I don't give a damn)" philosophy sprang up. Betrayed by corrupt politicians and incompetent generals, the French Army in World War II could not, would not stand up to the German *panzers*. Whole towns capitulated on the arrival of a couple of German soldiers on motor-bikes, who picked up their fuel from the obliging owners of wayside petrol filling stations. The most widespread belief was that no cause was worth dying for.

After the Liberation, came the anti-Nazi purge — of necessity incomplete, for France would have transformed herself into one vast prison if all the collaborators, submissive or active, "horizontal" or otherwise, had been locked up.

For a while there was fear, especially in Washington, that France might go Communist — hence the fantastically lavish American aid bestowed upon the Germans who, Auschwitz or no Auschwitz, were regarded by the Pentagon as the sole reliable bulwark in Western Europe against Russian encroachment.

But in reality the French were in no revolutionary mood. After their wartime deprivations, they were eager above all to refill the peacetime horn of plenty. What with their rich natural resources, their native intelligence and high skills, they succeeded magnificently in rebuilding their ravaged economy, despite chronic political crises.

Indo-China Debacle

At the same time, they hankered after some opportunity to reassert their lost reputation for military valour — by operations which, it was hoped, would yield impressive gains for small sacrifices. So France waged the ill-fated war in Indo-China which started under the premiership of de Gaulle and ended under Mendès-France. Alone, the French currency black marketeers — and the Kremlin — benefited.

The Dien-Bien-Phu debacle aggravated the French urge for military rehabilitation. The outbreak of the F.L.N. revolt in Algeria presented a mighty challenge. To meet it successfully, the French needed to do two things: send strong armed forces into Algeria to quell the rebellion at once before it could spread; and, simultaneously, to introduce sweeping reforms emancipating the Moslem population economically, socially, culturally, politically. Eventually, this would have led to Algerian independence, but in a progressive manner ensuring enlightened coexistence between the communities on the spot and between the new Algeria and metropolitan France.

This is not hindsight wisdom, but what French politicians were saying at the time — in private drawing-rooms. In public, they did not dare speak out; they lacked the courage straight away to order more conscripts across the Mediterranean and, at the same time, to impose the will of Paris on the reactionary Europeans of Algeria, the *ultras*.

Magnificent Promise

Endless shilly-shallying brought about an ever-more-costly, never-ending campaign of "pacification," domestic upheavals and a steady thickening of the fascist virus.

During the *ultras'* uprising of May, 1958, the French demonstrated by their apathy that they were ready to yield — possibly with a little token resistance, if that, — to an army *coup* of fascist inspiration. It was de Gaulle, with matchless confidence, who then saved democracy.

De Gaulle brought magnificent promise — with, as it turned out, less fulfilment. Proving no more stable than his predecessors in office, he veered first this way then that, while the bloodletting went on and the racial hatreds grew more intense. Not only did he fail to reduce the extremist elements alike in the Moslem and European camps, but he finally strengthened them as never before.

In the summer of 1958, André Malraux, then Minister of Information, held a press conference at which he announced dramatically that torture, which had become accepted practice in certain units of the French Army and police in Algeria, would no longer be tolerated in the Gaullist era. De Gaulle, for his part, vowed to create a happy self-governing Algeria where all the communities would be equally at home.

In the event, de Gaulle finished up with a policy of "disengagement" signifying the abandonment of Algeria along with the Sahara to the F.L.N. Moslem Algeria fanatics. There is no real provision for the safety of the Europeans, whose legitimate rights in Algeria are to be sacrificed.

The French police, exasperated by the F.L.N. murder campaign against themselves, stand accused of having perpetrated atrocities on the 12,000 Moslems arrested in the recent F.L.N.-organized march on the heart of Paris. Officially, the charges have been rebutted. But no serious observer of the Franco-Algerian tragedy will deny that the French, no less than the Algerians, dispose of well-trained, highly experienced bands of "specialists" who are willing and capable of serving as the main instruments of imposed authority.

"Je-m'en Foutisme"

On the other hand, present-day French "*je-m'en-foutisme*" simply says, "To hell with Algeria!" The chances are that the people of metropolitan France will, if necessary, oppose and beat down any attempt by the O.A.S. to seize power in Paris.

An Algerian amputation, however, is liable to sap the political and moral health of France for years to come. The knowledge that France has once again suffered a defeat, the sense of frustration, of national inadequacy — in which fascism festers — will be exacerbated by the hostile contempt that the Maghreb, if not the rest of Africa, is sure to display towards vanquished France.

It behoves France, for the sake of warding off the looming menace of fascism, to enforce a just settlement in Algeria safeguarding the rights of the minority as well as the majority communities. To that end, the erstwhile Gaullist formula of "association or partition," resolutely and sincerely applied, still offers the best way out of a hideous imbroglio.

Eli — **By Meir**

"Eli says we taxi drivers are all in favour of a government that will give us progressive legislation like the Sabbath Rest Law, so that there are no buses."

Readers' Letters

MANAGEMENT AND WORKERS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The decision on a Knesset discussion of the efficacy of the participation of workers in the management of the Israel Electric Corporation is welcomed by many, and is indeed overdue. The statements and counter-statements and the spate of articles in the Press on the management of the I.E.C. — the largest engineering company in the country — have certainly roused comment among the consumers, who would have to pay for any inefficiency or bickering in the corporation.

Advocates of worker-participation - in - management make two major claims of the scheme's success:

a) that the financial position has improved;

b) that the manpower figure has not risen despite the increase in electricity output.

A little thought will show that both would have been achieved in any case, as they are the product of improved technical operation which began, purely incidentally, at about the same time as worker participation. The decision to install a large modern, efficient generating plant was made before worker participation began. It is largely due to the reduction in the fuel and manpower required per kilowatt-hour, thanks to the installation of big generating units, that those two things were brought about. Indeed, to anyone who has intimate knowledge of the conditions prevailing in the I.E.C., these improvements seem to have come despite worker participation, and not because of it. Yours, etc.,

J. TABOR

Haifa, October 20.

PEDESTRIANS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In Tel Aviv, the pedestrian crossings are simply a waste of money, for they bring no benefit to anyone. Drivers pay no attention to them and very often begin speeding before coming to them, in order to discourage any pedestrian from crossing; it is a common sight to see people scuttling back before a speeding car at such crossings.

In Britain, a by-law compels drivers to stop at any zebra crossing where a pedestrian has stepped onto the marking on the road. I believe Jerusalem drivers respect this law; why don't Tel Avivians? I have witnessed a rare case of a car stopping at a crossing to allow an elderly couple to pass but there were angry car drivers behind it, honking continuously.

A well-known, elderly citizen was knocked down on such a crossing eight months ago; both his legs were broken and he is still in hospital. Meanwhile, the driver who knocked him down on the pedestrian crossing is probably gaily using his car.

My question is, is there any law in connection with these crossings? Yours, etc.

Y. MOSSINSOHN

Tel Aviv, September 3.

Parliamentary Report — *By Lea Ben Dor*

MEET THE CABINET

When Mr. Hazan asked aggrievedly this week whether it was right to convene a special meeting on a Thursday at which to present the new government, and thus "to keep the Knesset waiting," he might well also have asked whether it is right that the Knesset should scarcely meet at all because its leading members are busy elsewhere.

In a normal week, the Knesset has two days of five hours of sessions, and a Wednesday morning session of another two hours, making a total of 12 hours. Last week, mainly owing to coalition talks and the general air of nervousness and preoccupation, the open sessions were cut down to just six hours. This week normal sessions took up rather less than three hours. Wednesday's session was cancelled, and a meeting scheduled for Thursday morning at which Mr. Ben-Gurion was to present his new government. Owing to the last-minute hitch, it looked on Wednesday as though even this session would have to be called off. Then, at the last moment, things got going after all. Throughout the week most of the members of the parties expecting to join the coalition were away in any case, attending emergency meetings to iron out problems. Mr. Hazan's party, Mapam, does not seem to be joining the government, and he was entitled to his grievance.

* * *

The Liberals are puzzled, offended and embarrassed. In replying to the debate on the new government, Mr. Yosef Saphir outlined a Liberal economic philosophy that represents a perfectly sound, if inflationary policy, but it does not fit in with that of Mapai. What would he have done with this point of view had they joined the government, as they so nearly did?

Outwardly it is easy to blame Mr. Eshkol for having let them down without a warning; but there is also a rising suspicion in the party's ranks that in some way they must themselves have contributed to Mr. Eshkol's eagerness to take up the Ahdut Ha'avoda offer. It is difficult for them to admit, even to themselves, that they asked for more portfolios than they could man suitably. But probably their cardinal error was that they have throughout misjudged the situation that arose from the "Affair." There was too much talk originally of the need to "punish" somebody: Mr. Ben-Gurion, Mr. Shimon Peres, Mapai, the labour movement, anybody. It was too easily supposed that if someone was to pay a penalty, others could cash in on it and make their own conditions. But in well-conducted countries judges do not collect fines and put them in their own pockets. Anyone who does that loses all his claim to moral superiority. Many Liberals have long since admitted to themselves that much of their moral indignation last spring was publicized with an eye to the voter. The voter has had his rather modest say in the matter and now there does not seem to be much enthusiasm left. There is some talk of serious research organizations to put bite in the Liberals' criticism of Mapai economics and perhaps supply the brains of a future government. That would certainly be a step in the direction of an effective opposition.

* * *

Naturally, Mr. Hazan attacked Ahdut Ha'avoda ferociously for having presented much the same demands as they had themselves, but then yielded all along the line in order to join the government, thereby betraying not only their friends but also their own beliefs. They may expect to be in for a rough time in this respect, for Mapam is not likely to miss an opportunity of rubbing it in that they are not getting things all their own way — as they cannot except to do as a small minority in the coalition.

Mr. Bar-Yehuda pointed out in reply that they had only accepted the conditions that Mapam had also accepted in the last government. But without a doubt Ahdut Ha'avoda will now be in the unenviable position in which the National Religious Party has so often found itself in the past with regard to Agudat Yisrael. For the N.R.P. is in fact less extreme in its demands and more inclined to understand the needs of a modern state, especially when they have undertaken government responsibilities, but they do not like to be told by Aguda that they are giving way on principles, and sometimes are forced into difficult positions by the fear of just such criticism.

* * *

Mr. Begin's long dissertation on the government was erudite and fanciful, studded with the investigation of the Greek root of a Hebrew word, quotations from American books and papers, and all his favourite Latin tags which alone, he seems to feel, make government legitimate. It is true that for much of Europe Roman Law was the beginning of civilization; as a super-patriot he might remember occasionally that Jewish law preceded it by a good few years.

* * *

Herut tabled a motion this week for a debate on a proposal that the Knesset should appeal to the parliaments of the world to protest against nuclear tests. They are great believers in parliaments and the power of democracy nowadays. To hear Mr. Begin speak on this motion, actually an idea of Mr. Yohanan Bader's, it is hard to remember that all the Mapai feud with the dissidents, forerunners of Herut, began because they would not recognize the right of the majority of the Yishuv to decide whether we should have terrorism or not. They felt called to fight the British, they said, and if the Vaad Leumi, the Elected Council, and the Hagana, were opposed to this, then they would fight them, too. Now they are always on the alert for what they call the undemocratic way of the government in not giving a say to minorities represented in the Knesset, but not in the coalition. Who could have foreseen such a development?

* * *

Mrs. Meir answered separately to the three motions on nuclear tests presented in turn by Herut, Mapam and the Communists. The first two proposers agreed to her suggestion that their motions should be debated in committee. Dr. Sneh's proposal for a general debate on the history of the use of nuclear weapons was turned down after Mrs. Meir said bluntly that before such a debate we should have to figure out what he meant be "peace" and "war", and by destructive and constructive bombs.

It is not without interest in this connection to note that Herut has been most careful lately to frame its foreign policy motions in a manner acceptable to the government. It is reported that after the motions for the agenda on refugees, three weeks ago, also presented by both Herut and the Communists, Herut asked the Mapai Whip, Mr. Govrin, to thank Mr. Ben-Gurion for having answered their motion separately and not placed them in one category with the Communists. In his speech on the government Mr. Begin referred with a certain pride to the fact that there was a measure of agreement on this subject between him and the Prime Minister. Many people say that Herut would join a Mapai government at the drop of a hat, and that they reiterate from time to time that they alone are the true opposition only because nobody has asked them to come into a government.

Dance of the Chromosomes

Original Research Into Cancer by Israel Scientists

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

While the immediate aim of the Israel Cancer Society is to set up facilities for earlier detection and otherwise fight the disease itself, the Society hopes that as its resources increase it will be able to help support the expansion of cancer research.

The chromosomes writhe and shiver like things possessed. Magnified 1,200 times, they pulsate with life, frantically trying to burst the bonds which confine them to the living cancer cell.

Peering through a microscope, now and then adjusting one of the lenses to bring the chromosomes into clearer focus, is a doctor. She says excitedly: "Look at them, look how they dance, look at my sleeping beauties."

Her "sleeping beauties" probably meant death to someone two years ago; just possibly they may soon mean life — if their secret is deciphered — to millions of cancer sufferers. To judge by past experience, the new theory will be just one more blind alley in the relentless search for a means to contain cancer; but not exactly a "blind alley," for every such experiment adds another link, if a minute one, to the wealth of knowledge already accumulated about cancer.

The doctor is one of 30 persons engaged in cancer research in Israel at the Hebrew University Medical School, at the Weizmann Institute, Beilinson Hospital and the Israel Biological Research Institute in Ness Ziona.

The head of the research laboratory where she is working explains: "Chromosomes normally dance for a short time, about half an hour. Then they line up in two opposing rows and the cell splits, forming two cells. But in these cancer cells, the chromosomes have "danced" for two days and have not yet lined up in the normal way.

Wild Growth

The cells — cancer itself is defined as a wild growth of cells — were taken from a tumour two years ago. When the preparations from the tumour were made, some were placed in a solution of proteins and nutrients in glass containers which kept them alive and reproducing under close observation; the other preparations were placed inside tubes in "suspended animation," at minus 70 degrees Centigrade for two years. Now they are being taken out, revived, and compared with those kept under normal conditions.

A plastic box has been built around the microscope to guarantee a controlled temperature. Mounted on the microscope is a camera, with a huge drum of film, which takes pictures of the chromosomes and cells at regular intervals. This will probably result in one of the first moving picture records of this abnormality in cancer cells.

This experiment is only one of many being carried out in Israel today. In another laboratory, a graduate student is watching the effects of a stimulation drug on single-cell animals. All the experiments are following lines of original research. "We are a small country with limited resources, and we make every effort to think originally, to seek new methods of approach," we are told.

Fighting Cancer

The fight against cancer can be conducted in two main ways. One is a constant testing of different drugs and other preparations on cancer, hoping that by chance one of them may at least arrest it. Israel, it is said, has not the financial resources to undertake such work.

The second approach is to seek out the causes and mechanisms of cancer. This is the type of work being done here, as well as in many places abroad.

Israelis are engaged in four main fields or research. The first consists of studying the processes of normal growth in living organisms. Knowledge of the normal is the first step in defining the abnormal.

An example is measuring the electrical properties of cells. A suggestion was raised that cancerous cells might be different in this respect. Research has almost closed the door to this hypothesis.

The second main field is cancer biology: what goes on within the cancer cell, and what are the chemicals involved. This includes the study of abnormal growths and their transplantability, how they affect the host bodies, and how different host bodies influence the cancerous growths.

Carcinogenesis, or the mechanism of cancer formations, is the third branch. This includes the study of the effect of cancer-producing viruses and chemicals on cells.

Finally, there is the search for control methods. In Israel the chemical effects of several locally grown plants are being tested, and experimental work is being done with radiation.

Closer Contacts with Italy

By our Economic Editor

The current visit of Sig. Giuseppi Trabucchi, Italy's Minister of Finance, has coincided with the stay here of an economic study group which has been organized by the Italy-Israel Chamber of Commerce. Both are significant in that they illustrate the growing interest shown by Italy's economists and broad-minded industrialists in the development of this country.

Italy has competed with us in citrus marketing in the past and her exploitation of Near East oil has of course made her tread warily in matters likely to ire Arab rulers. But this still leaves wide scope for close economic cooperation of potential benefit to both countries.

Italy's economic growth has aptly been called miraculous. A predominantly agricultural country until the last war, it has become a major industrial nation. Since 1958 her manufacturing production has been expanding by an average 15 per cent a year. More than 85 per cent of her exports are now industrial goods, including heavy equipment, agricultural machines, transportation equipment, electrical and electronic goods, chemcals etc. It is significant that leading personalities in just these industries have joined the Italian study group here, for investment goods and raw materials account for the most of Israel's imports, and with German reparations petering out we now have free hand in choosing our suppliers.

There is therefore ample scope for expanding Israel's imports from Italy, which have hitherto remained on a steady level of about $15m. annually, particularly since Italy's foreign exchange reserves of $3,000m. should make it possible for her to extend reasonable credit facilities if they should at all be required.

Italian Know-How

Modest beginnings have also already been made with the supply of Italian know-how to Israel industries, helping Italian producers and contractors interested in friendly relations with developing countries. Israel's exports to Italy have recently been expanded, but the bulk of our shipments still consists of fertilizers, bromine, wheat and hatching eggs, and many more manufactured goods could be added to the list if closer economic contacts gradually develop. Nor is there any reason why cooperation between the two countries should not extend to other fields, such as the promotion of tourism.

NATURE NOTES

PRAYING MANTIS

We were sitting at supper on the terrace of Beit Daniel in Zichron Ya'acov when an insect alighted on our table and my neighbour obligingly passed it down to me, already knowing I was slightly mad on the subject of animals. It was a tiny grass-green praying mantis, no more than an inch long.

This family (*Mantidae — Gamalei Shlomo*) belongs in the larger order of *Orthoptera*, within which there are such little-beloved insects as the mole crickets, the locusts, and the cockroaches. The mantids, however, are quite different from their cousins in two respects: They are the only insects to prey on others (Spiders are not insects!) and they have transformed their forelegs, quite logically, into powerful weapons — the thigh being provided with sharp teeth, and the skin, which can be folded back upon it, also with little spines.

The prayerful attitude actually means only that the insect is lying in wait, standing on its four other legs, and holding the forelegs ready to grab. (The mantis is not really very pious, although the Moslems go so far as to assert that it always turns towards Mecca when "preying.")

We have a great many species here in Israel, whose special names I do not know. Indeed, the very next evening another, far larger individual arrived at our table, sand-coloured, not green, and well over two inches long. It pinched me quite sharply as I carried it to safety.

I have seen two other kinds, one with leaflike wings, green with white polka dots, and another quite as beautiful, though only sand-coloured: It had appendages on all the legs and even the feelers, looking much like the *rûches* on Victorian dresses.

P.A.

Secret of the Copper Needles

By THOMAS R. HENRY

WASHINGTON (NANA). — About two years ago, scientists of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology proposed placing one or more belts of short metallic wires around the earth for the artificial scattering of radio waves. This, it was calculated, would bring the potential capacity of transmitting literally hundreds of thousands of messages per second for distances as great as a third the way around the earth.

The theory, apparently, was sound enough. There were, however, grave potential objections. Would such belts result in sealing off the earth from outer space and have especially grave effects on the new science of radio astronomy?

Before anything further was done, these possibilities were passed on for study to the Space Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences. The board is composed largely of eminent astronomers, and others were brought into consultation.

After long and intensive study, this board early last month made its report, entirely approving in principle the MIT proposals.

Actually, the board has determined, less than one-ten-millionth of incoming and outgoing radiation in the most crucial wavelengths would be removed when passing through the thickest part of the proposed belt. The effects on other wave lengths would be less.

Space Vehicles

There was also the possibility that a space vehicle of the future would be badly damaged by contact with the wires. The probability of this, the board has determined, is approximately one in 10 million.

A large part of the wire belt, it was stated, could be sent into space as a piggy-back load on an already scheduled satellite.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS:

GOVERNMENT AT LAST

Ha'aretz (non-party) says that the last minute coalition disagreements between Mapai and Ahdut Ha'avoda, "will shake the public's confidence in the ability of these two parties to share responsibility for handling the country's affairs."

Haboker (Liberal) writes: "The country will certainly feel a sense of relief at the very fact that a new Government has finally been established." Economic problems not mentioned in its general programme demand rapid solutions, the paper adds.

She'arim (Poalei Agudat Yisrael) says that Poalei Agudat Yisrael reached an agreement with Mapai earlier than the other parties because in this way "it was possible to make important religious gains." The paper calls for "coordination and cooperation" between the religious parties in the Cabinet.

Davar (Histadrut) defends the new tax on private automobiles.

Herut criticises the granting of Jewish Agency loans to a number of established kibbutzim.

Hatzofe (National Religious) calls for a last minute effort to prevent the soccer game between Israel and Italy from taking place on the Sabbath.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) and **Lamerhav** (Ahdut Ha'avoda) comment on the elections to the Workers' Council of the Electric Corporation.

Omer (Histadrut) discusses the opening of the Histadrut's Afro-Asian Institute to Latin American students against the background of Israel's growing ties with the countries of South and Central America in the spheres of culture, trade and technical assistance.

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We are happy at this time to notify the public at large that the vehicles manufactured by our firm, including Willys and Studebaker vehicles, are now being supplied regularly and upon demand.

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All vehicles found to be in a condition likely to endanger road traffic will be taken off the roads forthwith. Drivers of such vehicles will be issued summonses on the spot.

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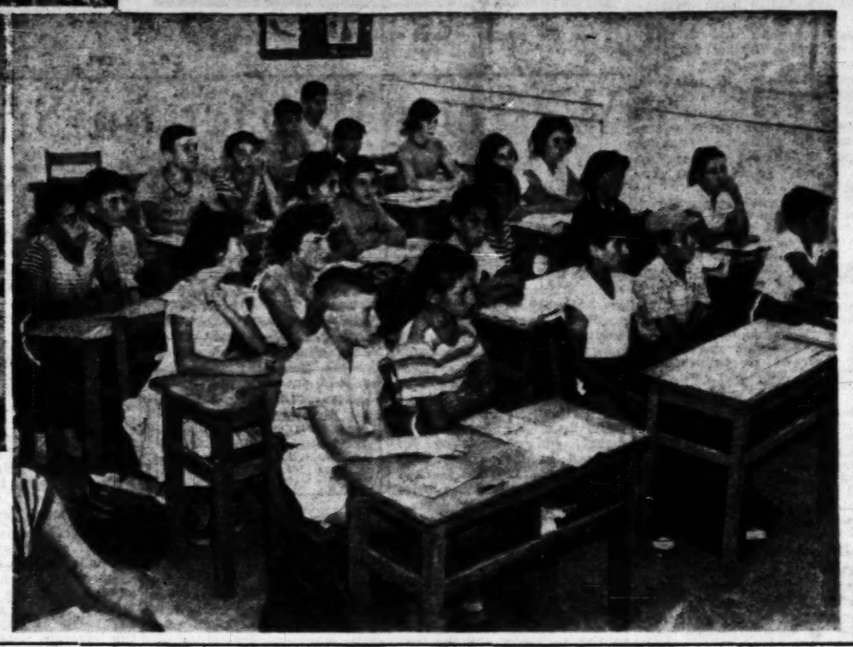


The new housing quarter of Kiryat Menahem on the outskirts of Jerusalem (formerly known as Ir Ganim) is the scene of varied building activities. Many of the labourers are themselves recent arrivals and newcomers to the quarter. They are seen at top at work on housing units, and above, on a prefabricated schoolhouse for high-school classes. At right, children from East Europe and North Africa get their first Hebrew lesson.

Israel Bonds Photos by Ilani

STAR GAZING

FOR those who have not yet seen Mercury this is a good opportunity to do so. It is quite bright at present — magnitude —0.6 — and for the next fortnight it will be easy to pick out due to the proximity of Venus. While Venus comes up at about a quarter past four in the morning, Mercury rises at about a quarter to five, or an hour and a quarter before sun-up. In another week or so the two planets will rise nearly at the same time but there is no difficulty about distinguishing between them: Venus, at magnitude —3.4, is some 13 times brighter than Mercury.

On Monday morning you will find the waning moon and Spica quite close to the two planets, a fine spectacle for the early riser should the weather permit it.

Jupiter and Saturn set earlier in the evening by now. Otherwise the evening sky (at present at about 9.30 and at about 7.30 toward the end of November) features the autumn triangle that is about to set, the Big Dipper very low on the northern horizon for the northener, Taurus up in the East and Orion just above the horizon.

YOSEF SMORA

Y. Tel-Tzur

A middle-aged member of Kibbutz Afikim who began to paint only five years ago, Yehudit Tel-Tzur seems to have grasped the essentials of drawing. Exhibiting at Atelier 97 in Tel Aviv (her second solo exhibition), she recently showed a selection of figure sketches which, though not complete in themselves, indicate talent. However, the oils which comprise the largest part of the show are student exercises that have no place in a gallery. Two portraits are far more accomplished than the other works and might have been more effective in a group exhibition or seen singly. As it is, they are lost in the profusion of poorer works.

This is another in a string of recent exhibitions that indicate a tendency on the part of young or inexperienced painters to show their work to the public too soon. *R.B.*

5th Toronto U.J.A. Mission Observes Conditions in Israel

Israel Goldstein Calls for Increased Efforts

The Fifth annual Toronto U.J.A. Mission to visit Israel on an intensive fact-finding survey tour arrived at Lydda Airport on Wednesday. This is the first Keren Hayesod group to come here since Dr. Israel Goldstein assumed the chairmanship of the Keren Hayesod — United Israel Appeal. Under his leadership, U.J.A. Study Missions will stress the need for increased efforts by world Jewry.

ON ARRIVAL AT LYDDA. (Left to right): Study Mission Chairman Noel Zeldin, Allan Weiss, Harold Green, Dr. Samuel Raxlen, Stan P. Smith and Jack Culiner.

An all-male group of eleven leading representatives of industry, commerce and the professions, with an average age of forty and of the highest standing in their community, the Torontonians settled down to work on the first night of their arrival with a briefing session at the Zion Hotel in Haifa.

Yesterday, they were up early and already on the move with a visit to Haifa Port to observe the arrangements for processing newly arrived immigrants and their immediate transfer to settlement areas.

Today they got off to an early start again, visiting immigrants and veterans at a moshav on the Lebanese border and a kibbutz on the Syrian border.

President Yitzhak Ben-Zvi will give a reception for the Toronto leaders during the next eight days and they will meet for a special question and answer session with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion.

Each member of the Mission will spend a day working alongside a member of a kibbutz or together with a factory hand.

One day next week they will be the guests of Air Force Commander Ezer Weizmann at a base "somewhere in Israel."

ALSO AT LYDDA AIRPORT. (Left to right): Harold Tanenbaum, Harry Weiner and William Seigal. Not shown: Ted Richmond and Ben Schneider.

The Canadians will also be the guests at a festive dinner in Jerusalem on November 12, which will be addressed by the Chairman of the Jewish Agency, Mr. Moshe Sharett, and attended by members of the Government and the Agency.

During the course of their tour the men from Toronto will meet with Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr. Shimon Peres, Mr. Eliyahu Dobkin and Mr. Zalman Shragai, members of the Jewish Agency Executive; Mr. Woolf Perry, Deputy-Chairman; Mr. Moshe Unsoskin, Director-General, and Dr. Morton Berman, Director of the English-speaking Countries Department, all of the Keren Hayesod-U.I.A.; Mr. Michael Gettinger, Deputy Director-General of Malben J.D.C.-Israel; Mrs. Shulamit Lubin of Malben, and Mr. Abi Ben Ari of the Government Tourist Office in Kiryat Gat.

The Canadian Charge d'Affaires and Mrs. J.M. Derry are giving a reception for the group, Mr. Michael Barsilay, Public Relations Director of the K.H. — U.I.A. is responsible for the Mission's planning and organization.

The Toronto group members will also have an opportunity to meet with English-speaking Israelis, at their homes and, in addition to talking about Israel, will undoubtedly discuss their favourite hobby— raising funds to support Israeli's immigration and absorption programme.

Chairman of the Mission is Mr. NOEL ZELDIN, President of Consolidated Building Corporation and Chairman of the 1962 U.J.A. of Toronto. He is a member of the Board of the United Jewish Welfare Fund, the New Mount Sinai Hospital and the Y.M.-Y.W.H.A. Educated at Harbord Collegiate, Zeldin is a member of the Primrose Club and Northwood Golf and Country Club. He belongs to Beth Sholom Congregation, is 42 years old, married and has three children and was a member of a previous Study Mission.

JACK CULINER is President of an advertising agency and is an arts graduate of the University of Toronto. He is affiliated with B'nai B'rith and is a member of Holy Blossom Congregation. He belongs to Oakdale Golf and Country Club, the Y.M.-Y.W.H.A. and the Primrose Club and is interested in golf, squash, tennis and classical music. He is also a collector of fine art. Culiner is 43 years old, is married and has three children.

HAROLD GREEN is a builder affiliated with the Greenwin Construction firm. He is a member of the Y.M.-Y.W.H.A. and is interested in many sports including swimming, football, volleyball, basketball and tennis. Other interests are painting and woodwork. Green is 35 years old, is married and has three children.

DR. SAMUEL RAXLEN, a dentist, graduated from the University of Toronto in 1931. He is a Director of the Doctor's Hospital, a member of the Holy Blossom Congregation and a member of the Primrose Club and Northwood Golf and Country Club. Raxlen is 53 years of age, is married with three children, two of whom are attending the University of Toronto.

TED RICHMOND is a manufacturer of furniture and a member of Beth Tzedec Congregation. He is affiliated with Eglinton Lodge, B'nai B'rith, and is a member of the Primrose Club and Oakdale Golf and Country Club. His hobbies are golf and fishing. Richmond is 44 years old, is married and has three children. He was a member of the U.J.A. Study Mission two years ago.

WILLIAM (BILL) SEIGEL, is an associate of a large firm of chartered accountants, and is a member of the Beth Tzedec Congregation. He is 39 years of age, attended Harbord Collegiate, is married and has two children. His hobby is horticulture.

BEN SCHNEIDER is Executive-Director of the U.J.A. in Toronto.

STAN P. SMITH, is President of Smith Transport Company, the largest truck transport firm in Canada. He is a member of the Holy Blossom Congregation, the Primrose Club and Northwood Golf and Country Club. His hobbies are golf and dancing. He attended Oshawa Collegiate, is 49 years old, married and has two children.

HAROLD TANENBAUM is Vice-President of York Steel Construction Ltd. and is a member of Beth Tzedec congregation, B'nai B'rith, the Y.M.H.A. and the Northwood Golf and Country Club. His hobbies are sports, principally swimming and tennis. Thirty years old, he is married and has two children.

HARRY WEINER, is Secretary-Treasurer of Inner Spring Mattress Co. and a member of Beth Tzedec Congregation. He is interested in golf and curling and is a member of the Northwood Golf and Country Club and the Beaver Curling Club. Weiner is 44 years old, is married and has three sons.

ALLAN WEISS, is a manufacturer of aluminium windows and plastics, is a member of Beth Tzedec Congregation and is affiliated with B'nai B'rith. Weiss is interested in swimming and fishing, is 32 year old, married and has three children.

(Communicated by Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal)

Out of Step with the Isms

THE whole of the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion is currently given over to a centenary exhibition of the works of the German-Jewish painter, Lesser Ury, who was born in 1861 and died in 1931. It is a comprehensive show with 42 oils, 62 pastels and a considerable number of etchings and lithographs, all the exhibits coming from museums and private collections here.

It is seldom that one has an opportunity to see a large number of Ury's works because, neglected during his lifetime, he has not aroused much interest since, and while he cannot be numbered among the great, he was, as one can see from this exhibition, a good painter and a very competent craftsman in whatever medium he used.

Unfortunately for Ury's fame he painted during a generation of giants: Renoir, Pissarro and Degas were among those of an older generation painting in Paris and Bonnard and Vuillard were among the younger masters making themselves felt, while in Germany itself there were Liebermann (older than Ury by some 15 years and the finest exponent of German Impressionism) Lovis Corinth and Max Slevogt (his contemporaries — the one with an individuality and power and the other with a charm and grace that Ury could not meet).

For the present generation his type of painting, stemming in the main from 19th century German realism and, in his landscapes, coloured by an excessive "romanticism," does not have very much appeal.

Nonetheless, there are many works that do make a real impact. It is clear that city life fascinated him — the sidewalks with their hurrying figures, the streets with the promenading cabs and the drizzle of rain and, above all, the smoke-filled cafes with their occupants, reading, chatting or lost in contemplation. In such works Ury is at his best. Other paintings of particular interest in this exhibition are the several self-portraits, especially No. 36, reproduced here, his last, painted in the year of his death: a face weary, despondent, and with eyes that hold the spectator with their gaze of disillusionment and woe. It is a remarkable portrait, with a lifetime in a face.

Streichmann

STREICHMANN has made his reputation as a painter of oils but the present exhibition of watercolours at the Galerie Israel (Ben Yehuda Street) shows that he has few peers here in the lighter medium. It is a beautiful collection of watercolours that is on view; there is not one work that one cannot return to again and again, so mysterious and evocative is the atmosphere, so appealing the colour, and so deftly applied the washes.

All the works could come under the heading of "abstract impressionism"; with the feeling for space and light that they display, most of them conjure up landscape. The largest painting, for instance, predominantly in blues with many rock-like forms, recalls a cool grotto where no ray of sunlight can penetrate. The colour schemes range from an almost tropical richness of greens to simple, thinly painted harmonies of greys and blues. It is quite astonishing how much variety of texture Streichmann has managed to obtain without overworking the medium. There is one painting (No. 2), completely in pale earth colours with some tiny touches to the left of a bright blue, pink and green, in which the diversity of brush strokes and finger touches give the whole a quality of pervading life. And from this somewhat agitated work, the eye will turn to a painting in autumnal-like yellows, the softly worked design built on horizontals, giving a feeling of rest and abundance.

Interesting, too, are the couple of works executed in some sort of plastic-wash on paper which is then backed by wood. Here again, there is much variety of texture, with impastos from very thin to grooved thicknesses. Colour is kept low-keyed but rich. The medium would seem to lend itself to manifold exploitation.

SARAH WILKINSON

LESSER URY: Last Self-Portrait (1931)

Below: YEHESKEL STREICHMANN: "Composition" (watercolour).

Back to Romanticism

Farhi, who recently exhibited in Tel Aviv and Haifa, is now exhibiting at the Nora Studio, Jerusalem. The following notes are from our Haifa critic.

HERE is a romantic painter who only aims at expressing his own loneliness and works chiefly from an imagination little related to concrete subjects. One does not ascribe much intrinsic importance to the ideogrammatic ship in the appealing "Sans Vagues," yet it points a loneliness that permeates the whole picture and supplies necessary relief in view of the fact that virtually the only colour throughout all his painting is grey. In addition to marine imagery (another example is "Souffle de la Mer"), he conceives his moods in terms of landscape (bushes are discernible in "Eaux Grises" despite its title.) In the seascape, the viewer is confronted by a waste in the landscape, represented by a low strung band of earth with a large expanse of sky ("Mon Etat d'Ame"), but the intention is the same.

Need for Harmony

The chief requirement in Farhi's style, however, is a balanced harmony. The successful "Lumière Intérieure" has a delicate red flower set in a greenish light to offset the grey. In "Un Monde dans l'Autre," the flower in the pot, boxed on a plane of canvas below the main one, is seen as through a window. "Des Mondes Relatifs" obtains a similar effect by placing the plant within a rough hollowing in the thick paint.

In fact, harmony of motifs becomes more than a technical counterweight to the subdued polish of his work and to an impasto, whose various gradations apparently complement his different themes. It becomes a matter of projection. He is too self-conscious and the catalyst needed is an external subject which, whatever form its expression takes, will not obscure the artist's psychological approach. Nevertheless, even in his present mode of accomplishment, Farhi remains a first-class craftsman with something to say. *H.*

M. Berenstein

MOSHE Berenstein's large exhibition of black and white drawings, now at the Jerusalem Artists' House, was reviewed when shown at the Chemerinsky Galleries in Tel Aviv earlier this year.

Berenstein is basically a highly skilled illustrator, but many of the works on show stand by themselves as wall pictures. All are based on the *shtetl* of Berenstein's pre-war Poland. All are emotional, yet decorative. Berenstein's very personal style, which employs stipple and cross-hatch pen techniques on a ground of brushed ink, is very stiff; yet his open rythmical design and love of white gives his drawings a feeling of airiness and even deftness.

The subject matter invites a too obvious comparison with Chagall. But Berenstein is not a true surrealist. The slat-fenced houses, stairways and animals, even a figure, may be tossed in the air or thrown one against the other in cubist diagonals, but nothing is really out of place, all the elements belong together, in a realist, even romantic, conception.

Berenstein is at his best in decorative yet imaginative works like "The Rabbi Travels," which is full of comic opulence, with a cubist carriage wheel that reflects all the houses of the street. His "Motke Habad Tells Jokes" is a splendid illustration. His weak link is a tendency to literally put himself into the picture; in nearly every case the result is sentimentally cheap and unworthy of a place alongside his real achievements.

MEIR RONNEN

MOSHE BERENSTEIN: "Dreams of Spring."

Convulsive Emotion

THE first harvest of an artist's work is usually characterized by the influence of one or more established painters, living or dead, with whom the aspirant finds some emotional accord. Of the several Israel artists who have chosen certain periods of Picasso's work to learn from, Gila Givon (39) seems to have plunged more deeply and come up with richer loot. Although she leans heavily on the technique out of which "Guernica" evolved, Givon's first one-man show now being held at the Chemerinsky Gallery in Tel Aviv hints at a strong personality and a working familiarity with some of the basic technical methods of modern art.

The dominant trait of the exhibition is convulsive emotion. Colours glare forth in vibrant contrasts, forms twist into themselves and stretch across the canvas in taut, epileptic movements. Many of the "subjects" have been caught in the full swing of physical and emotional violence. While the quality of the show is uneven several paintings are truly finished and generate a throbbing vitality that is almost physical in nature.

Satirical Touch

"Vegetarian" (7) seems to be meant as a biting attack on the snobbism displayed by some vegetarians: the subject is a wild-eyed beaked creature tearing away at some flora with all the violent bestiality of a carnivore. This painting is a prime example of the artist's intense and well-organized brushwork and exemplifies what she can do with colour when she is at her best: the work seems actually to glow. "Strangulation" (4) and "Image" (11) both show an almost analytical approach to form and while they are different from each other in emotional content and subject both are inventive interpretations of the Picasso technique and indicate a good understanding of it.

Gila Givon, who recently moved to Dimona, is shortly to resume her painting and it is hoped that there she will be able to steer herself out from under the shadow of the master and develop a painting style involving more of the subjective qualities of her own personality.

REUVEN BERMAN

PLAYWRIGHT FRIEDRICH DUERRENMATT INTERVIEWED By JOSEPH SRYCH

Metaphysics Into Theatre

I DOUBT whether anybody has had as many interviews with one writer in such a short time as I had with Friedrich Duerrenmatt in Locarno this summer. We met almost daily while he was Chairman of the jury of the film festival, and I was on the panel of the Federation of Film Critics.

At our first meeting, Duerrenmatt recalled that I had interviewed him in his home town Neuchatel the year before and that I had told him about the very successful presentation of his play, "The Visit of An Old Lady" in a Galilee kibbutz. (His "Mr. Mississippi" was less successful on the Israel stage.) At this meeting, Duerrenmatt, dressed in a dinner jacket and a bow tie, appeared as charming and amused as an Oxford don on holiday. The next day — after a party — unshaven and uncombed, wearing white trousers, a striped jacket and a cloth cap, he resembled a Moravian village miller.

Equipped with a note-book and a list of written questions, I arrived at the Grand Hotel to find Duerrenmatt giving an interview to two editors of the Polish weekly "Ekran," the most eagerly read film magazine behind the Iron Curtain. Duerrenmatt was telling them (one asked in German while the other wrote in Polish) about the influence of television on the theatre and cinema. Television is good for the theatre, bad for films. People have their cinema at home. If they go out in the evening they want to see something different. We made a new date for an interview after the morning performance of an Italian comedy, "The Ghosts of Rome," the next day.

On the way back to the Grand Hotel the next morning, I told Duerrenmatt that unfortunately I had missed his latest film, "The Marriage of Mr. Mississippi" at the Berlin festival. He said that this was a pity as he considered "Mississippi" an important political play. I mentioned the negative reaction of the German press and Duerrenmatt said that it had been madness to bring the picture to Berlin. "The Christian Democrats didn't like it. The Social Democrats didn't like it either. Why should they?"

* * *

WE sat in the garden amid strange hot-house palm trees and haughty Persian peacocks, who freely roamed among the guests whom they probably knew by name from their annual visits to the hotel. I opened my notebook while Duerrenmatt — all Moravian miller again — tried to light his pipe.

Question: I read that you made changes in "Mr. Mississippi" when you adapted it for the screen?

Answer: I rewrote it without changing anything. I merely freed the scenario from the ballast of the stage version. The stage comedy became a political satire. If somebody else had done this, I would have protested violently.

Q: I guess it must be rather painful to adapt a finished work from one medium to another?

A: I enjoyed every minute of it. I simply had the courage to carry out my own ideas, brainwaves, whims, train of thought.

Q: ???

A: Literature assumes the role of religion or philosophy today. The public expects "solutions" from a writer. I refuse to become a prophet. So they take revenge and call me a nihilist. By the way, they call everything which is uncomfortable nihilism. The joy of playing with absurd notions, grotesque ideas — all the naivete — is banned from writing. An irresponsible society would like the writer to be responsible. A world in chaos seeks order — in a film script.

Q: Isn't there such a thing as social and moral responsibility for a dramatic lodger?

A: He has to make vague, metaphysical things appear real and concrete.

Q: Is this why you prefer to write comedies?

A: A comedy shows the world undinished and in rebellion. It needs invention, ideas, speculation. Tragedy, on the other hand, deals with accepted values and traditions. Our world leads to tragedy as it leads to the atomic bomb. It can only exist as it exists because of the existence of the atomic bomb, which would destroy it.

Q: You write so many different kinds of things at the same time. How do you manage?

A: I work like a locksmith in his workshop. (J.S. — So it's a locksmith and not a miller, after all.) I need the same place, the same surroundings. I start at 9 o'clock in the morning and work till noon. Then I eat and have a cup of coffee with my wife — I would be miserable without it. And then I work till 6 in the evening, every day, except when I'm at a festival or attending rehearsals of my plays.

Q: Do you use a typewriter, tape recorder, or dictaphone?

A: I use a pen. My secretary retypes what I write in long hand. Then I correct her typing. Then she retypes it again ... and so on.

Q: During our interview in Neuchatel we spoke about Eichmann. You said that the Jews have suffered so much injustice since time immemorial that they have become philosophers in justice. Their problem was what to do with so much justice without squandering it without becoming unjust. Do you think that the trial of Eichmann was an act of squandering justice?

A: Do you know who I would like to be? Eichmann's defence counsel. I would like to reveal the career of a monster. I would point out that the existence of an Eichmann proved the need for the existence of Israel. Eichmann, the immoral reason, gave you the moral right to judge him.

Marxism in Retrospect

MARXISM: an Historical and Critical Study, by George Lichtheim. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London. 1961. 412 pp. 40s.

By G. F. HUDSON

THE thesis of this excellent book, as its author states in his introduction, is that "Marxism is to be understood as a historical phenomenon, as against the now standard analysis of Marxian theory in terms of its compatibility with modern thought." Mr. Lichtheim is peculiarly well qualified to undertake a study of the historical development of Marxism because he combines a capacity for the interpretation and criticism of it as a philosophical and political theory with a wide knowledge of modern European, and particularly Central European, history — a combination usually lacking in writers on the subject in the English-speaking world.

The historical approach shows us Marx in the perspective of 19th century European thought, for not only is his lifetime enclosed by limiting dates within that century but his views underwent change and modification, so that the Marx of 1890 was no longer the Marx of 1847. It was only after his death that Engels established as orthodoxy of Marxism; Mr. Lichtheim claims it to be a "well-nigh unchallengeable proposition that as a coherent system 'Marxism' came into being during the dozen years which separate the death of Marx (1883) from that of Engels (1895)." After Engels it was above all Kautsky who maintained and developed the doctrine as the creed of the German Social Democratic Party.

New Creed

Then, after 1917, and particularly after the death of Lenin — whose ideas were as variable as Marx's own at different stages of his career — Marxism-Leninism came into existence as the orthodoxy of Bolshevik Russia and of Communist parties all over the world, claiming to embody the new insights of Lenin, but also to be true to the original Marxism of the Communist Manifesto, which the Social Democrats of Western Europe were accused of having abandoned.

In this philosophical and political history there is, in the author's view, a line of movement both in time and in space. Marxism is "a link — possibly the most important link — between the French and the Russian Revolution", and the medium of transmission was Germany, even though Germany herself underwent no comparable revolution.

Mr. Lichtheim holds that "in 1848, and for some decades before and after this crucial watershed, the derivation of socialism from France was as plain as the Russian origin of modern communism is to us." The thinking of the early socialists "was wholly determined by the manner in which the French Revolution had posed the social problem: namely, as a problem calling for the rational reorganization of society." The French Revolution should be recognized as "the starting-point of modern political thinking, at any rate on the European continent, if not in the Anglo-American world with its somewhat different traditions."

Meeting of Ideas

Marx began his intellectual life as a Hegelian and moved by degrees with the "Left Hegelians" into revolt against the master's political conservatism; but until 1843 he was merely "a typical radical democrat of the period: not a socialist, let alone a communist." It was only when he went to Paris in 1843 that "the socialist critique of bourgeois society entered his horizon." What he added to it was an essentially Hegelian view of human history; as Mr. Lichtheim, ironically puts it: "But for the heritage of German idealism, the 'materialist conception of history' would never have come into being."

The author explains this paradox by the fact that Marx shared with Hegel "a belief that there is an objective meaning in history." For Hegel this was an evolution of the spirit towards freedom, but for Marx it depended on man's mastery over nature, which was achieved through labour in the widest sense of the word. Man, in Marx's adaptation of Hegel, transforms both nature and himself through his productive activity, his work, and history is "the progressive self-creation of man".

Mr. Lichtheim argues that the "Theses on Feuerbach" show that Marx was "straining after a genuine synthesis of materialism and idealism which would take account of Kant's critique," and that the "dialectical materialism" which was later established as Marxist orthodoxy was the work of Engels; its tendency was to determine the historical process by the laws of "an independent reality external to man," whereas Marx conceived man and nature as interacting and interdependent.

His philosophy enabled Marx to bridge the gap between the ideal as formulated by the early "utopian" socialists and the practical activity required for its realization. Marx engaged in far-ranging studies of economics and sociology, but the theory was in origin a philosophical one, derived from Hegel's philosophy of history. Man's technological progress by which he transformed nature and adapted it to his own purposes, also involved his own social relations; society had to be organized so that economic production could be carried on, but the form of organization must change with the development of the "productive forces" which would otherwise be thwarted. Technology on this view is the fundamental dynamic factor, since it alters the conditions of social life, but it does not directly bring about the reorganization of society; for that, political action was required, and political action for the creation of a socialist order could only come from the class which has no vested interest in the system of private property in the means of production.

Violent Revolution

For Marx in 1847 the political action of the proletariat could only take the form of violent revolution — of an upheaval comparable to the risings by which the people of Paris more than half a century earlier had overthrown the ancient regime of the French monarchy and nobility. No other form of political action was indeed at that time open to them, for the political systems of Europe were then either still autocratic or parliamentary with property-qualification franchises which excluded the working class. But the 36 years that followed, until Marx's death in 1883 saw the spread in Europe of genuine political democracy with universal franchise and freedom of speech, of party association and of trade unions; under these new conditions it became possible for the working class through its own organizations to advance its own interests without having to set up barricades in the streets and without having to leave politics to small conspiratorial groups of "professional revolutionaries."

Marx was aware of this transition; he did not fully adjust himself to it, but his outlook was deeply affected by it. During the revolutionary upheavals of 1848 he had hoped that he and his associates would be able to play the role of the Jacobins in 1793; he had allied himself with Blanqui and dabbled in conspiratorial tactics. But after 1850, when the dream of imminent socialist revolution had faded, Marx "dissolved the Communist League, turned his back on the Blanquist emissaries (though not upon Blanqui himself) and for the remainder of his life adamantly refused to engage in revolutionary conspiracy... Western Europe having turned the corner and acquired democratic institutions, however inadequate, the ancient revolutionary model was clearly out of date.

Central Issue

Mr. Lichtheim shows how Marx's political thinking changed from the Communist Manifesto of 1848 and the Address of the Central Committee of the Communist League of 1850 to the Inaugural Address of 1864. The change was of fundamental importance, above all because it involved the question of political leadership, which was to become the central issue between the Socialists of Western Europe and the Bolsheviks with the establishment of the Soviet regime in Russia. Marx and Blanqui were agreed on "the necessity for a temporary dictatorship under circumstances such as those which had repeatedly arisen in France", but "whereas Blanqui was all his life fundamentally indifferent to the labour movement," Marx came to believe that "the character as well as the tempo of political action had to be regulated by the spontaneously formed aspirations and beliefs of authentic labour leaders — not by the preconceived notions of a self-appointed vanguard for the most part composed of intellectuals."

Self-Appointed Vanguard

But "a self-appointed vanguard for the most part composed of intellectuals" was precisely Lenin's model for the Bolshevik party; despite its theoretical Marxism, the conception was nearer to Blanqui than to Marx — or at least to Marx after 1850. Lenin's Bolshevism was a return to the Marxism of 1847-50 together with a conception of the decisive role of a conspiratorial organization of professional revolutionaries such as had been characteristic of the Blanquists, but had been entirely lacking in Marxist politics after 1850. The reason for this reversion and its political success was, in Mr. Lichtheim's view, that conditions in Russia in the early years of the 20th century corresponded to those in Western Europe two or three generations earlier — the initial stages of industrialization with unmitigated economic exploitation and lack of political or trade union rights for the working class. Marx, on the other hand, "in the end evolved a political outlook which fitted the requirements of the modern age" — that is to say, of the age of advanced industrialization and political democracy. But he never expressly repudiated the violent revolutionary rhetoric of the Communist Manifesto, and it remained open to his followers to claim that this was the real and original Marxism from which his subsequent deviation was merely of a tactical character.

Marx as a sociologist and historian concerned himself with the question of the origin of bourgeois society, and his endeavour to explain the facts occasionally led him into speculations which do not entirely fit in with his general theory. Marxism in its more simple and systematic form certainly presents a scheme of stages of historical development which follow logically from one another and through which all mankind must pass. But in his investigations of the origin of European bourgeois society Marx came up against particular facts which did not appear to have exact analogies elsewhere.

Bourgeois society, as a set of conditions which allows capitalist relations of production to become dominant, can be traced back to the free towns of the middle ages; under these conditions there takes place a process of accumulation and investment of capital, which produces first mercantile capitalism and then the industrial revolution. But this process had not occurred in Greco-Roman antiquity nor in Asia and Africa in spite of the existence of large-scale commerce and great concentrations of wealth in those civilizations. Mr. Lichtheim holds that European bourgeois society, "so far from being a variant of a universal type, is historically unique," and he points out that Marx recognized an "Asiatic mode of production" distinct from "feudalism".

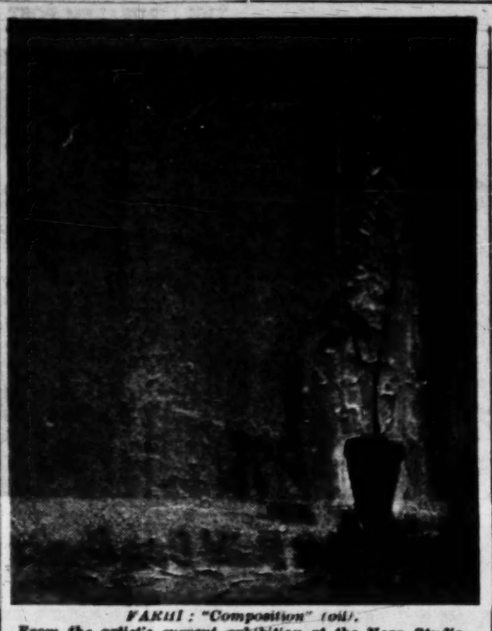
Unmentionable Topic

That Marx did so has caused great indignation among Soviet and Chinese Communists, who regard the topic as unmentionable and insist on a world-wide periodization with successive feudal, capitalist and socialist stages. On the other hand, the ex-Communist Professor Wittfogel, starting from Marx's observations on the subject, has worked out his theory of "Oriental despotism," drawing analogies between the practice of contemporary Communism and that of ancient Eastern despotic empires in which the state was everything and private property counted for very little. Mr. Lichtheim maintains that Marx "regarded European capitalism as a unique social formation", which by the logic of its development would give birth to socialism because it could not be contained within the institutions of private property which had given rise to it.

There is no ground for supposing that Marx thought the capitalist stage could be skipped or that socialism, as he conceived it, could emerge from a different background. He believed it would emerge in the most highly industrialized societies, where capitalism had already performed to the full its function of promoting the forces of production and had become an obstacle to their further development.

But history has taken a turn quite different from his anticipation and what has been done in his name in Eastern Europe and Asia over the last 40 years has not been in conformity with either his predictions or his hopes.

(FORUM FEATURES)



VAKHI: "Composition" (oil). From the artist's current exhibition at the Nora Studio, Jerusalem. (See Page V).

Ivo Andric—Nobel Prize Winner

By L. Fr. Edwards

THE customs and the minds of men alter less rapidly than the vagaries of political and ideological change. The visitor to Yugoslavia can still see the bridge on the Drina described in "The Bridge on the Drina", though once again modernized and repaired. But he will find Visegrad itself less changed than he may expect and will not find it hard to identify the types of Andric's novel even under a national state and a communist administration.

The Bosnian peasant faces the hazards of an egalitarian administration with the same incomprehension and imperturbability as he faced the novelties of the Austro-Hungarian occupation; he experienced the greater brutalities of the last war with the same courage and resignation as he faced those of World War I, and his relations with state-controlled purchasing agents differ mainly in degree from those of his fathers with the banks and merchants of the Visegrad market.

The last war, in Bosnia

IVO ANDRIC

especially, showed examples of horror and torment at least equal to those of Turkish times, while the idealism and fanaticism of youth, so well described in the conversation on the *kapia*, have only changed slightly in direction, while retaining their essential mixture of practical politics and imaginative romanticism.

Dr. Ivo Andric is himself a Serb and a Bosnian. These provincial and religious subtleties are still as important in present-day Yugoslavia as they were in earlier times. But in the case of Dr. Andric they have had an effect different from that on other Yugoslav writers and politicians.

Deeper Understanding

Instead of intensifying the local and religious conflicts that still bedevil Yugoslavia — as was only too tragically shown during the last war — they have resulted in a deep understanding of peoples and creeds other than his own. Born near Travnik in North-Bosnia in 1892, Dr. Andric passed much of his childhood in Visegrad. Not only is there truth, insight and sympathy in his varied range of Visegrad portraits, there is also a good deal of observed and critical biography.

Dr. Andric's books are almost all about Bosnia and Bosnians. But the peculiar position of Bosnia, a storm centre for centuries on the border of the Eastern and Western worlds, saves them from the curse of detailed provincialism and gives them an interest that extends far beyond its narrow borders. It would not be too much to say that the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand by Gavrilo Princip at Sarajevo in 1914 was the turning point in modern history.

Dr. Andric's own career widened the field of his observations and his sympathies in a manner possible only in a vigorously growing society and a century of conflict. He studied first at Sarajevo and later at the universities of Zagreb, Vienna, Cracow and Graz, where he took his degree. Of a poor artisan family, he made his way largely through his own ability. As other gifted students of his race and time, and as his own students in "The Bridge on the Drina", he belonged to the National Revolutionary Youth Organization, and experienced the customary cycle of persecution and arrest. After the first World War he entered the Yugoslav diplomatic service and served in Rome, Bucharest, Trieste a.. Graz.

At the outbreak of World War II he was Yugoslav Minister in Berlin, when Yugoslavia was desperately playing for time, hoping to postpone the invasion of Hitler and at the same time consolidate her forces to resist it when it inevitably came. I recall waiting tensely in Belgrade for Dr. Andric to return from Berlin, the one sure sign that an invasion was immediate. He came back only a few hours before the first bombs fell on Belgrade.

During the war, Dr. Andric lived in retirement in Belgrade, and during the German occupation took no part in public affairs. Therein we are the gainers, for at that time he wrote his most important works, including what may be called his Bosnian trilogy: "Miss", "The Travnik Chronicle" and the greatest of them all, "The Bridge on the Drina".

The experiences of the war and the German occupation gave Dr. Andric sympathy with the Yugoslav Liberation Movement. Since the war, he has been associated with it and has been a member of the National Assembly for many years.

"The Bridge on the Drina" is not a novel in the usual sense of the word. Its scope is too vast, its characters too numerous, its period of action too long; it covers three and a half centuries. Dr. Andric himself calls it a chronicle; let us accept his word.

(From the Translator's Foreword to "The Bridge on the Drina" by Ivo Andric, Signet, 1960. 429 pp.).

Western Impact on Sudan

THE publishers are to be thanked for their enterprise in putting out a series of volumes to cover both the old and the newly emerging states of Asia and Africa. The ordinary follower of events will now have available at least the outline knowledge to enable him to read the day's news intelligently. For any one subject, however, he will probably have to acquire more than one book in the series. Britain's interest in the Sudan, for example, followed naturally from its presence in Egypt, which is taken for granted in Dr. Holt's narrative but might usefully have been given some brief explanation.

The period covered is intended to be that of Western impact and the reaction against it, that is, approximately from the beginning of the 19th century to the present day. Dr. Holt, therefore, first provides a guide to the religious and confusing tribal shiftings which made up the pattern of the enormous territories — now nearly one million square miles in extent — of the two very different northern and southern parts that today constitute the Sudanese Republic and which in 1820 attracted the attention of Muhammad Ali.

The bulk of the book, which is enriched by 37 illustrations, deals with the Egyptian conquest; the Mahdi's revolt, his Islamic state and its collapse; the era of Kitchener and Reginald Wingate, when modern communications were opened up, British patterns of administration established, and Western education begun — of the kind considered adequate by a colonial power for a "native" people. The Anglo-Egyptian Condominium, with Egypt little more than a partner in name only. The revolt, spreading from Egypt after the First World War. The rise of Sudanese nationalism. The abortive attempts of the Egyptians to control the Sudan by "unification of the Nile Valley under the Egyptian Crown" — attempts repeated after the officers' revolution against Farouk. Self-government and independence. The short-lived parliamentary regime. And, finally, the present military government. Dr. Holt takes us through all this lucidly.

Some aspects of the history are of particular interest. Muhammad Ali's motive for the conquest of the Sudan was primarily private ambition, and he had a special interest in the territory as a source of slaves. (The Sudanese tribes raided one another for slaves, too.) Heavy taxation was imposed, so onerous that they could not be paid in cash but in the slaves he needed for his army and his agricultural economy. There is an illuminating instruction from Muhammad Ali to his financial administrator: "You are aware that the end of all our effort and this expense is to procure negroes. Please show zeal in carrying out our wishes in this capital matter."

A MODERN HISTORY OF THE SUDAN by P. H. Holt. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London. 242 pp. 27s. 6. (Available on loan at the British Council Libraries).

There is no doubt that British government in the Sudan had its disinterested element, the suppression of the slave trade, for example. But its benevolence was from above, vitiated by the apparently inherent blindness of colonial rulers to the forces inevitably accumulating underneath. Thus, the educational policy laid down in 1900 was influenced by "misgivings as to the effects of unrestrained access to western learning." "It was a scheme which would recommend itself to administrators rather than to educationalists. Its poverty of conception and meagreness in execution were partially concealed by the construction in Khartoum of the magnificent buildings of the Gordon Memorial College". Then the natural, but to the official mind unexpected, results of even the education within the limits they thought safe alarmed the administration. The western-educated class had to be checked and circumscribed "in the interests of political stability." Courses that had been organized to train as junior administrative officers Sudanese who had shown promise were shut down as late as 1927. The Gordon College stagnated. "It was viewed with suspicion as a breeding-ground of discontented youths."

The retrograde step was taken of trying to rule through extended recognition of tribal authorities, even where in the meantime the migration of the tribes had shattered the tribal system. The Anglo-Egyptian Nile Waters Agreement of 1929 for the allocation of the waters as between Egypt and the Sudan was entered into without consultation with the Sudanese. As Dr. Holt sums up, "The personal rule of the British administrators was in its origin beneficent; the mistake was that it went on too long."

Political immaturity; personal rivalries; religious quarrels among the Moslems themselves; the backwardness of the southern tribes, still largely pagan, as compared with the sophistication of the riverain and urban Sudanese of the north; lack of understanding of the south on the part of administrators sent there from the north, these are some of the problems that beset the independent Sudanese Republic.

S. C. HYMAN

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

THREE translations have newly come out. One of them is George Eliot's Silas Marner, a reprint—השורג מריבר (Am Oved, Tel Aviv, 120 pp., illustrated). The translation, by Yitzhak Levanon, is rather cramped, with inaccuracies cropping up, but the style is kept straightforward enough to suit the simplicity of the narrative.

◆◆◆

HARRY Sacher's ספרות ציונית which includes most of his "Zionist Portraits and Other Essays", published in 1959 were edited, and half of them extremely well translated by Moshe Sharett with the cooperation of veteran E. D. Shapir, the other half were translated by Y. Tishler and H. Izak (Am Oved, 264 pp.).

The essays, written by the veteran English Zionist over a period of 40 years, deal with various aspects of Judaism and Zionism — political, national, historical and religious. The portraits describe the dreamers, men of action and rebels of the Zionist Movement: Weizmann, Herzl, Sokolow, Ussishkin and others. A personal note of reminiscence is sounded in the final chapter. This is the kind of book which may make many sabras see Zionism for once as something more than mere "Tzionut."

◆◆◆

THE third translation is Professor G. M. Gilbert's "Nuremberg Diary" נירנברג יומן translated by Ittamar Even-Zohar (Am Hasefer. Tel Aviv, 368 pp.). Neither the author's Americanisms and ironic commentaries, nor the Nazi leaders' phraseology lend themselves easily to translation into Hebrew. It appears as though Mr. Even-Zohar did not take the time to try. The photographs contained in the original are not included.

M. A.

. . . and English

A NEW Penguin that is quite impossible to put down is Richard (A Gross of Pyjamas) Bissell's Say Darling (3/6), a wacky account in colloquial American of how a funny novel is made into a Broadway musical by a team (sic) that includes a tyrant of a director, a number of mixed-up producers, several fancy-free actresses and hoofers, not to mention the pore ole author, a father of four from round about South Bend, Ia., transplanted with family to rented luxury in Connecticut.

Author Bissel, whose novel was made into the successful musical "The Pyjama Game," should know. Apart from this experience he is about as unbitterly disenchanted with New York as you can get without being real bitter and has a tape-recorder ear for genuine 44th St. repartee. This is the funniest book about Broadway since Damon Runyon, and a darn sight more accurate. No sob stuff either. It won't hurt you to know that the yokel turns his back on South Bend and makes a killing with the show to boot.

M.R.

◆◆◆

FOR the reader still relying on childhood legends and perhaps a viewing of Flaherty's "Nanook of the North" for his knowledge of the Eskimos *Moonlight at Midday* by Sally Carrighar (Penguin, IL2) is a revelation. The author, an American naturalist, spent three years studying Arctic wild life and living in an Eskimo village on the shores of the Bering Sea. The Eskimos, a shy, sensitive people, realized that she was not primarily concerned with them, and responded by becoming her friends. She went with them on hunting expeditions on the ice and was welcomed in their tranquil homes.

Miss Carrighar introduces the various aspects of Eskimo culture and their losing battle against the American Way of Life. The setting up of large defence establishments in Alaska, for instance, has created the problem of alcoholism, which has grown to an alarming extent and is now threatening the Eskimo race. Similarly, the American servicemen, by taking advantage of the Eskimo girls' trusting nature, have for the first time introduced prostitution to the Arctic wastes. The modern Eskimo in Alaska may still call his home an igloo, but the chances are that on Saturday night his wife will be wearing a dress designed in Manhattan, if not in Paris.

A. B-O.

New Reference Work

ISRAEL POCKET ATLAS AND HANDBOOK, compiled by Hermann M. Z. Meyer. Universitas, Jerusalem. 90 pp. & VIII pp. maps. IL4.50.

ALTHOUGH various handbooks and guidebooks about Israel are available, this newest addition meets a very real need. The familiar wall-map of Israel is reproduced in sections and prefaced by an index and gazetteer. These incorporate a mine of useful information — references in the Bible, Josephus, etc., thumbnail histories, archaeological data, sites of interest, population statistics, etc.

The first part of the book is devoted to three fact-filled articles on the geology, history and geography of Israel, and information on the State of Israel and the National Institutions; these have been written by Prof. Ya'acov Ben-Tor, Prof. Michael Avi-Yona, and Mr. Ben-Zion Lurie. The first two sections in particular contain much compact information and the text is interspersed with valuable chronological tables containing a wealth of details (e.g. archaeological periods, Roman procurators and British High Commissioners, Byzantine emperors and Ottoman sultans) accompanied by a number of historical maps. The details about the State are sketchy and arbitrary and any future edition should expand this section.

All in all, this will be found a welcome work of reference and is the sort of book one wants to take round the country. It is especially useful to tourists, motorists, and hikers.

G.W.

NEO-NAZISM IN BERLIN

HEATWAVE IN BERLIN by Dymphna Cusack. Heinemann, London. 1961. 208 pp. 16s.

MISS Cusack, an Australian novelist and playwright, has written a strange and uneven book. Some scenes are superb, the conversations ringingly true — and some are flat and unconvincing. The beginning is so muddled and muddling you are tempted to put the book down, but then the story takes on a fascinating, if gruesome quality that makes you read to the end.

The subject is the same as that treated by Litvinoff in "The Last Europeans" and Miss Carleton in "Back to Berlin"—that is, the stresses and tensions experienced by returnees. Miss Cusack tells of a young man—not a Jew—who fled to Australia, where he lived for ten years with a loving wife and two little children. His family in Berlin continually badger him to return or at least to come and see his mother who is fatally ill.

Joy, the young wife, who has never been out of Australia, persuades him in the end. At first she is most impressed by the wealth and aristocratic bearing of her husband's family. We understand at once that the family are reactionaries, even Nazis, with the sole exception of the mother. After a time the inevitable friction begins and the couple goes to England.

What is so terrifying in the book is the stressed ubiquitousness of Neo-Nazism. I am not in a position to verify or disprove what Miss Cusack has to tell, but proven cases like that of Dr. Eisele (named Kisler by her) and others, seem to show that in substance her accusations are true. One of the characters, a ruined pianist, quotes Thomas Mann as saying: "It is worse now than when I left, for then at least there was a liberal world outside to which we could appeal. But today, that world is supplying Hitler's heirs with arms."

At one point, a friend takes the couple to a *Weinstube* where an organization called the Vikings is holding a meeting. Stephen's young cousin Hans, the only male non-Nazi in the von Mühlen family, tells Joy: "There are thirty similar organizations, all recognized by the Government, all led by ex-Hitler Youth men or former SS. They all have their own papers — you can buy them on any kiosk. But that's not where the real danger is. If you could read our history books you would see that no German child — unless he has somebody like my grandmother — knows anything of the truth about the Nazi crimes. We are told nothing of the atrocities we committed. Never in my school life have I heard mention of the nine million people we murdered in concentration camps."

PAULA ARNOLD

ISRAEL ISSUE OF "ATLANTIC MONTHLY"

The November issue of "The Atlantic Monthly" has a special 67-page supplement devoted to Israel. Among the articles are "The Kingdom of the Spirit" by David Ben-Gurion, "The Young Army of Israel" by Brigadier-General S.L.A. Marshall, "A New Agriculture in an Old Land" by Walter C. Lowdermilk, as well as articles on education by Abba Eban, literature, art, music, archaeology. There are also colour reproductions of the works of Israel artists.

STAMPS OF THE WEEK

The design of a new 10-kroner stamp issued in Sweden this week is based on 11th-century rune-stone from Oland. Five Dutch children's charity stamps will feature paper cut-outs of church festivals, among them an ebullient Palm Sunday.

An Israel artist, Mrs. Miriam Karoly, has designed the 5p. value of the three new Ghana stamps marking National Founder's Day, on September 21.

C. W. HILL

עיריית חיפה
HAIFA MUNICIPALITY
Municipal Notice No. 65/61

In compliance with Paragraph 2 of the Haifa By-Law (Paving of Streets) 1952, the owners of the properties enumerated below are hereby notified that at its meeting of January 29, 1961, the Municipal Council decided to pave the streets enumerated below at the expense of the owners of the adjacent properties.

Date: Jan. 29, 1961. Street: Hebron No. 884 — Hebron Eder Block: 10780. Parcel: 66, 34, 97, 33, 32.
Block: 10797 Parcel: 155, 132, 12, 11.

Date: Jan. 29, 1961. Street: Hebron No. 949 Block: 10797. Parcel: 95-90, 124-131.

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A handsome "Export Diary" for the calendar year 1962 has been published by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, beautifully bound and profusely illustrated in colour, for IL8.50 (export price: IL3). While leaving abundant space for noting down the owner's daily engagements, it covers pictorially almost the whole range of Israel's export products. Observations are printed in English, French and Spanish. An excellent New Year's gift for friends overseas. Obtainable at the Store, and Supplies Department in the Ministry, Jerusalem.
D.K.

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TA'AL.

An Israeli in Japan's Man's World of Women

A Warning to Visitors to a Japanese Bath

By Lo'ev Schul

"TAKE your clothes off," she said, and turned her back on me. Not to spare my modesty, though. Just to make sure that the steam closet had the right temperature.

For the 20th time in the past five seconds I asked myself why I had become involved in all this. A Japanese Bath.

"An experience," I was told. There is nothing awkward about taking one's clothes off in Japan. Personally I too wouldn't have given it a second thought 10 years ago. After all, I had spent some time in Mishmar Haemek when co-education was the thing there, including mixed showers.

But I am no longer in my prime, losing the battle of the bulges by 10 kilos, at least. And that was my principal inhibition at that moment.

Matters were further complicated by my bath attendant, a pretty student of chemistry who soaped people for a living. Matters would have been a lot more complicated if my host hadn't reminded me that all these girls are trained in Judo in case any customer forgets his manners. I meekly went into the steam closet.

* * *

WORSE was to come. If you are used to baths only in Rehov Pines style to date, i.e. in the strictest of privacy, it is very embarrassing to have your ears washed and nose cleansed with a soapy camel hair glove before being allowed to take the plunge into the brimming tub of scalding water. I boiled in the tub, watching my skin turn a lobster red, rather than face the giggling chemist eager to pounce on me again.

My eyebrows receded into my vanishing hairline 10 minutes later when, as I sprawled on a comfortable bed, my still giggling companion asked me whether I wanted a "walk." Not knowing any better I nodded my head and happily reached for my trousers, only to be shoved back into the bed again whilst the she-devil climbed up and began to walk up and down my spine, stopping here and there to give the place an interesting dig with her toes. She did a neat job, particularly of compressing my lungs till I was wheezing away like an asthmatic organ-grinder.

Still struggling to regain my breath, I was treated to half a dozen neat blows on the soles of my feet, a battering between the shoulder blades and half a dozen slaps on the nape of the neck. Maybe it was all routine. I declined a pedicure. Declined to be combed. Declined to be helped into my trousers or to have my shoes laced. But strangely enough I walked out of the place floating on air, with a resilient gait that belied my birth date, energetically on my way to my first geisha party.

* * *

THE girls of Kyoto are famed for their beauty throughout Japan. That is why most of them are in Tokyo, and Tokyo girls in Kyoto, so that they can come back and say they are "from Kyoto."

There seems to be some kind of a feud between them. All you have to do is to say "thank you" *(Domini)* in Kyoto dialect in Tokyo where they say *"arigato"* and that is the end of everything. At least that was what Gion Kohina, my charming geisha-apprentice companion *(Maiko)* told me in Kyoto.

We were seated around a low cherry-wood table, minus shoes, squatting tailor fashion on the tatami mats in the next-best Japanese behaviour. The real thing is to sit on your heels. But we couldn't manage that for longer than the exchange of preliminary courtesies when our companions bowed themselves in on their knees, offering each a perfumed little towel. We wiped the napes of our necks, brows and hands with the vigour of veterans.

Gion, my *maiko*, was still dressed in strict tradition. That is, her kimono, obi (sash) hair and make-up were all in the formal style. Her pearl-shaped face was plastered in rice powder, in pallid contrast to her deeply painted cherry mouth. Out of all this her brown eyes peered in unconcealed curiosity, missing nothing. Dexterously toying with her fan — an accomplished art, she discreetly hid her smiles as we pushed our ungainly limbs into the necessary contortions of posture, and shook her head to set her elaborate crystal hairpins atwinkling and distract our attention.

After the preliminary bowl of unsweetened green tea, a relative improvement over the salted almond blossom tea we had been offered the day before as the "speciality of the house" at some other establishment, we duly endured (at our polite request) a solo chant by the veteran geisha in charge of the proceedings, who accompanied herself on the three-stringed samisen. She later passed me her instrument for inspection but not before having tuned it to octave perfection.

We conversed spiritedly. That is, we didn't realise that we were doing so until considerably later. We talked away with eloquent gestures, earning the smiling approval of our hostesses though it is doubtful whether they understood English. They admired the hair on our heads — an unnkown ornament amongst Japanese — and especially our six foot (one hundred kilo) colleague whom they promptly dubbed "Baby San."

* * *

GEISHADOM is probably the most maligned profession in the world. It takes eight years to qualify for this title, which actually means "talented person." A geisha is expected to be perfect in everything she does, from conversation to singing and dancing. Her business is to make others forget theirs. She is not supposed to have any emotions of her own apart from such as will flatter male vanity. And 10 minutes in the company of any experienced geisha is usually enough to make any male feel that he is the last of his species in the world. Apart from this, Geishas tend to be primly respectable, certainly with foreigners.

Apprenticed at an early age, the average young girl who accepts this profession, is, we are told, as thrilled to enter training as would any teenager accepted for show-business grooming.

And Geisha parties are expensive. In fact they rate amongst the most expensive kind of entertainment there is, varying of course with the standing of the 'house.'

Our party unfolded along conventional lines. We merely mentioned the word "dance" to have the house come apart at its seams. Walls disappeared and others slid away while we, already slightly befuddled because we had believed that hot *sake* (rice wine) could be consumed in immense quantities, watched the 'Firefly' dance, all performed in intricate graceful movements largely lost on me.

I showed my *maiko* that I approved of her by dipping my *sake* cup into a bowl of water and handing it to her. She accepted with a heart-stirring smile. We bowed and I poured; bowed and she poured. And so on throughout the rest of that evening, interrupted only by an enormous meal of raw fish and *sukiyaki* (meat grilled over a charcoal brazier on the table).

* * *

SOCIAL games followed. At this stage the average Japanese is supposed to be pleasantly intoxicated and the games are designed to 'polish him off'; most of them compel the loser to down a tea glass of *sake* at one go.

Each of us lost in turn.

And then it was time for the concluding tea ceremony. The Mama San personally dealt with this, whisking the powdered tea to a lather in a special bowl with water poured from a special kettle. We watched, rather dumbly. Then only did we turn the drinking bowl counter-clockwise and admired it as our guide book said we should, and earn appreciative smiles because of it. At last, beaming good will and exuding *sake* and fish and *sukiyaki* odours on the lanternlit porch, we allowed ourselves to be helped into our shoes and driven off, bloated with food and alcohol. Fooled into thinking it a man's world while in reality we had bowed and simpered and implicitly obeyed the whims and moods of four clever women who had washed and dressed, wined and dined us and even tied our shoe laces for us on our way out. Treating us like the foolish infants we were.

Klein & Co. of Jerusalem gave a fashion show at the President Hotel this week at a charity ball sponsored by the Lions Club. Our illustration shows two of the fifty items as displayed at the show by four Jerusalem mannequins. Left: a brown wool cocktail dress with an interesting draped panel on the skirt. Right: a green tweed full-length coat and dress (not shown), trimmed round the neck and front with dark brown leather matching buttons. The sleeveless sheath, with slightly flaring skirt was trimmed at the hem with leather.

Visitors' Gallery: Paulette Oppert Fink

Spend Less Give More

By Deborah Offenbacher

"THE only true security is knowing who you are," insists Paulette Oppert Fink, National Women's Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, who, within the last seven months, has travelled 120,000 kms. to bring the story of Israel's progress and problems to Jewish communities throughout the U.S. This impressive travelling log does not include her present trip to Israel, her ninth visit to this country since 1948.

"In looks, voice and dress typically French. In pace and drive typically American. In emotional tone and world outlook typically Jewish." This is how an American observer describes the woman who today ranks as the first lady of the U.J.A. in the U.S. Audiences from coast to coast have listened spellbound to her deeply emotional yet incisive reports on the hopes and fears, the successes and failures of Israel's new immigrant population.

When Paulette Fink speaks of the needs of Israel's newcomers, she does not pontificate as an armchair philanthropist. A native of Paris — her family's roots in France go back 14 generations — she was a member of the French Maquis and made many perilous treks over the Alps, always one step ahead of the Nazis, to smuggle Jewish children to safety in Switzerland. After the Nazis executed her husband, Lieutenant Jules Oppert, Maquis head for the Department of Savoie, she continued with her own child rescue work, helping to transport refugee children to Italy and Austria from where they were moved past the British blockade to Palestine.

U.J.A. National's Women's Chairman

Both Volunteers

After her marriage to Israel D. Fink, a prominent community leader of Minneapolis whom she met on a U.J.A. speaking tour, she continued to place her dynamic personality wholeheartedly in the service of U.J.A.'s rescue and rehabilitation programmes. "I have never been able to decide whether it is wise for both husband and wife to be involved in volunteer activities," she confesses. "Is it better for a woman who must travel constantly to leave her husband at home where she will find him on her return, or is it better if both give of their time and effort to philanthropic causes even though it may mean that if one returns home the other has to take off?" In any case, it seems that Paulette Fink has little choice in the matter. Her husband, National Cash Chairman for the U.J.A. has his own tight schedule, and there are few weeks when one or the other member of this family is not travelling somewhere on U.J.A. business.

Mrs. Fink is not worried about the problem of organizational overlapping and duplication in Israel. She feels that there is room for each, that each makes a specific contribution and that the sum total of these individual efforts will, with proper co-ordination, leave its impact on the face of Israel.

Room for Each

With characteristic exuberance, Mrs. Fink declares that she has been "fantastically impressed" by the progress she has observed on her almost annual visits to this country. She recalls the time when Beersheba was a desert crossroads of some 1,200 inhabitants and lovingly checks on the progress of the Lachish development area as if it were one of her own "five and one half grandchildren" as she puts it. Mrs. Fink's speaking schedule is so heavy that she says, "Sometimes I feel as if I see my grandchildren only on the way to and from the airfield."

Mrs. Fink feels that women play and must continue to play an important role in every fund raising effort. She points out that in the U.S. and in most other countries women do most of the spending and that women must encourage each other "to spend a little more on giving and a little less on shopping." She proudly points to the fact that among the American Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds (from which the U.J.A. derives the bulk of its income) 250 Women's Divisions have contributed a total of $185m. in the past 15 years.

Important Fund Raisers

Mrs. Fink feels that the best way to stimulate giving is to give your audience "a first-hand, up-to-date report of what you have just seen in Israel or in the transit centres abroad." She believes that the remaining *ma'barot* should be taken off the regular U.J.A. tourist itinerary. "The thirty thousand or so people who remain in the *ma'barot* are more or less hard-core cases who need individual care and resettlement. But they are no longer characteristic of the work we are trying to do here." She feels that there are more important, more constructive aspects of the immigrant rehabilitation programme in Israel which the American tourist, whether or not he is a U.J.A. contributor, should not fail to see. "The day will come," she says, "when 100 per cent of our money will be spent in building for the future instead of mending the damage of the past."

"I believe that if a woman comes to believe in what is being achieved here, if she learns to recognise the importance of Israel for her own life in America, how it strengthens her own status and self-respect, she can have a definite influence on her husband and he, in turn, will be encouraged to make greater efforts on behalf of these volunteer programmes in America which serve Israel," Mrs. Fink states confidently.

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Gordon Lewenschn Aylon

Unsolved Problem

By Dr. Peter Ben

FOR the past ten years the search for an oral contraceptive has been intensified by doctors in many countries. The purpose of such a drug is not just family planning on the individual level but the key to the solution of the economic problems of every underdeveloped country of the globe. In countries such as China, India, Japan and the South American republics natural increase continually outstrips food production and has become such a vital problem that India has invested heavily in a huge network of birth-control clinics and over a million men have already been sterilized voluntarily, while in Japan legal abortion is encouraged and practised in public hospitals millions of times a year.

The presently available methods of birth control, largely mechanical in nature, are cumbersome, complicated and offend the religious and cultural taboos of a great part of humanity.

Any contraceptive designed for mass use must fulfil several criteria. It must be nearly 100 per cent effective, cheap, simple to use at fixed but rare intervals, not adversely affect general health, and enable pregnancy to occur when its use is stopped. Such a drug has not as yet been found.

All the recent efforts in research that have gained publicity have been designed to interfere with the menstrual cycle in such a way as to make pregnancy impossible. This cycle commences with the ripening of the ovum and the secretion from its shell of the first of two sex hormones, oestrogen, under whose influence the internal lining of the uterus is built up. Halfway through the cycle the ovum is discharged and begins travelling down the Fallopian tube where it may be fertilized. Meanwhile the ovary secretes the second hormone, progesterone, whose function it is to further build up the lining of the uterus so as to prepare it for pregnancy. If fertilization has occurred the ovum embeds itself in this lining. If not, progesterone secretion ceases and menstruation takes place.

Recent efforts were directed towards finding a substance similar to progesterone which, when ingested would interfere with the function of the natural sex hormone. One pill, after being proved harmless, was tested in mass trials in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Although effective, it had several severe drawbacks, in that it was not always fully contraceptive and had to be taken regularly for the first 20 days of each menstrual cycle, requiring a great deal of patience and cooperation on the part of the women taking it. It was also relatively expensive. Lastly, it was by no means certain that its effects would not be permanent.

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

The search, therefore, continues apace. The foolproof and harmless contraceptive drug, when discovered, will be a greater boon to mankind than all economic aid paid out so far. Medicine, so to speak, owes it to mankind, for its advances have prolonged life expectancy everywhere and are keeping alive many of the children that previously died from lack of attention. Fittingly the W.H.O. is the leading instigator of many of these research projects.

Sell It Right And The People Pay

By Sreya Shapiro

IF tourists do not spend as much money in Israel as they should or could, it is the fault of local salesmen. This is the opinion of a $1,600-a-day marketing expert from New York, Mr. Morris I. Pickus, who is here on a week's visit.

"For Israel, selling is of primary importance," he said. "But you do not know how to do it." Noting that Israel has a reputation as an "expensive" country, he said: "It is. But this should not prevent it from selling well. After all, most of the tourists come here to spend money. But nobody asks them to the right way."

Mr. Pickus, 60, has been marketing nearly all his life — he first started earning money at the age of seven, and he made "easily" $10,000 a year when he was in high school. He holds a degree of Bachelor of Commercial Studies from New York University. One company paid him $400,000 a year for two years for his advice. "Not very much for the benefit they got," he observed. Mr. Pickus holds three-day courses in various American cities, for which employers pay $95 per person.

Production is pointless if the product is not properly marketed, Mr. Pickus argues. Even in America, where marketing is a science, only a beginning has really been made. When Mr. Pickus goes to London this week, he will lecture to the London Institute of Marketing and Sales on "The Failure of the American Salesmen."

Mr. Pickus gave an example of what he has observed and what he thinks is proper salesmanship. "We tell salesmen that they must have one approach to blondes and a different one to brunettes. The blonde is impatient, she wants to see all there is in the store and decides for herself; the dark one must never be shown more than two items at once."

"Of course," he adds, "it may not always work that way. But it doesn't matter. The salesman has been warned that he must observe his customer. And the moment he observes, he sells better. So there we are."

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

QUITE by accident, not being in the habit of dining out, I discover a wonderful Italian restaurant in Natanya: sparklingly clean, staffed by courteous and friendly people who speak real Italian, delightfully decorated. The waitresses look as though they have just slipped out for a minute from an Italian fashion show, and best of all, the food is authentic Italian food which costs no more than the insipid fare generally inflicted on casual wayfarers.

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I SEE by various announcements that most national groups are catered for in matters relating to the digestion. Goulash, borsht, stuffed vine leaves and hummus are obtainable in many places. I even heard there is a place in Jerusalem where Old China Hands can refresh their memories on birds' nest soup and sharks' fins.

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ONLY one set of residents and visitors are left out. If they are homesick for the smells and sights of an English dining room they have to jolly well go home and make themselves a nice cup of tea as there is no public place which will make it for them. This omission could easily be remedied as English food is not difficult to cook, and Tnuva could open a branch staffed by ex-Britishers speaking Cockney and a cook who used to work at a Lyons tea shop, or better still at the NAAFI.

•

THE menu would gladden the hearts of English tourists gasping for a pinch of the familiar amongst the exotic surroundings of the Middle East. Breakfast will consist of porridge, eggs, kippers or kedgeree, toast and marmalade and a large pot of tea. Light lunches will be served with a choice of baked beans or sardines on toast or perhaps Welsh rarebit, to be followed by baked custard or trifle and a cup of weak coffee boiled with milk. At four, large quantities of dark brown tea with muffins, crumpets and toasted teacakes. Naturally the toast will not be crisp, but soggy, and acute cases of homesickness will be alleviated by bottles of lukewarm beer.

•

FOR dinner surely brown Windsor soup will be a welcome change, followed by steak and kidney pudding or a slice or two off the roast with gravy and mashed potatoes. Chips will be served with vinegar. Sausages too will be available but they must bear no resemblance to the garlic-spiced monsters that hang in our butcher shops. Pale and peppery, they will delight only those who were brought up on them. Boiled spotted dog with custard makes a fitting sweet for this splendid meal. No salads will be served except fruit salad out of a tin and there will be none of those raw green vegetables that assimilated families insist on.

•

TNUVA could also pack specialties to take home. Packets of Yorkshire pudding, Bakewell tarts, Bath buns and maybe even haggis. Then those of us whose hearts are in Israel but whose culinary memories are still in the land of our birth could stand ourselves an occasional treat without going to the lengths of foreign travel.

PEN FRIENDS

JAAP DOELAARD, Byl 5, Oss-Bogerland, Holland, is very eager to have a pen friend in Israel as he is extremely interested in everything about the country.

JOCHEN NEUMANN, 17, Kirchberg 1, Kr. Zwickau, Bahnhofstr. 156, East Germany, seeks a pen friend in Israel. He is a high school boy interested in foreign coins, countries and customs. He writes only German.

Hurry It Up with Sausage

By Molly Bar-David

ONE of the good old standbys for a hurry-up meal is to have a sausage and a tin of sauerkraut in the house. Or making a supper even of assorted sausages only, with plenty of mustard and rye bread (and I'd say also sliced onions), makes a pleasant change. Moreover, there are so many ways of using sausage in casserole combinations or frying-pan meals, that every wise housewife should consider keeping a roll of it handy. Here are some suggestions for sausage dishes:

Hearty Pea or Bean Soup

Use dried peas or beans. Soak them overnight and then cook them with cubes of sausage. But it is quicker and easier to use any of our excellent dried pea or bean (or lentil) soups and cook them with cubed sausage. Serve with fried croutons and you have the main dish of a hearty meal.

Potato Sausage Casserole

Into a well-greased casserole or wonder pot put alternate layers of sliced cooked potatoes, chopped onion and slivered sausage (one that contains a good deal of fat is best for this dish). Top with slices of sausage. Add about one cup of water and bake until water has all evaporated. Serve hot.

Eggplant and Sausage Bake

Into a greased baking dish put alternate layers of sausage and sliced eggplant sprinkled with parsley. When the dish is full, put a layer of sliced sausage on top. Mix tomato ketchup with an equal amount of water and two tbsps. of oil for each cup of fluid. Pour over the top and bake until eggplant is tender.

Sausage Egg Fry

Fry slices of sausage until crisp. Stir in well beaten eggs and cook until eggs are done but still moist. Serve on toast with salad.

Sausages with Apples

750 grams good beef sausages, 6 large cooking apples, 2 tbsps. raisins, 2 tbsps. margarine, cinnamon, 1 tbsps. dry red wine, dash of sugar.

Peel and quarter the apples and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and let stand about two hours. Wash raisins and put to soak in warm water for the same length of time. Heat the margarine and put in the well-pricked sausages. Cover with pieces of apple and scatter over the raisins. Cover with a lid and cook gently. When apples are almost soft, pour over the wine, heat up and serve.

Sausages in Beer

750 grams sausages, 1 glass malt beer, 1 onion, chopped, 2 tbsp. flour, 2 tbsp. margarine, mashed potatoes, sliced carrots.

Brown the sausages and onion in the fat. Sprinkle on the flour and stir. Add the beer and cook to a smooth sauce. Arrange the sausages and beer gravy on a mound of hot mashed potatoes and a border of diced carrots.

Baked Beans with Sausage

Since this is for a quick dish, I take a tin of any kind of baked beans and add diced sausage, two tablespoons of honey (or even dark jam), 1/3 cup of tomato ketchup or 1 small tin tomato puree and a dash of soup seasoning for flavour, and a bay leaf. Put all this into a casserole and bake until beans are mealy and tender and have absorbed all the flavours of the new sauce.

Sausage Salad

Mix shredded cabbage, shredded sausage, shredded green pepper and shredded gherkins with mayonnaise. Serve on lettuce with egg slices and tomato sectors.

His Highness the Greengrocer

He may, if in a gracious mood, allow you to choose your vegetables, but at times, he may be less affable. Then, how much drudgery is involved in buying vegetables: tiresome shopping, carrying heavy bags, peeling, cleaning and long protracted cooking! And, apart from all this, is it possible throughout the year to obtain all the vegetables necessary to the preparation of tasty soup?

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Radio Review... By Audio

ISRAEL AND THE JEW

WHEN many definitions are suggested for a word, the reason is that it is indefinable. This surely is the case with that most elusive of terms "Jew" — especially since the breakdown of a traditional framework over the past 150 years.

When a definition had to be formulated in Israel a few years ago a variety of learned but widely differing views were collected. The issue was eventually buried by accepting the religious approach — but this was essentially a consequence of political expediency and few people really believe that this constitutes the answer.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, one of the most stimulating of present-day Jewish leader-thinkers (of whom there are very few), refused to attempt to define a Jew or Jewry in last Saturday's broadcast interview. "The urge to find definitions," he commented, "was taken over by the Jews from the Germans. In my younger days, I spent years arguing whether the Jew belonga to a people, a race, a religion, a fate, a civilization etc. But when I grew wiser I realized that these arguments had no basis and that definition is impossible." Would that more of our ideologists were pragmatists. It is in fact impossible to find a lowest common multiple for all Jews; and if it were, the multiple would be too low. Dr. Goldmann endorsed the common-sense viewpoint of identifying as a Jew any person who identifies himself as such.

He stressed that the Jews were a unique phenomenon. "Our national history began in exile—in Egypt," he said, and went on once again to give the common-sense view—this time on the Diaspora and its denigrators. "We have both a centre and a diaspora — which have had different functions at different times." Zionism, he said, does not advocate the liquidation of the Diaspora but it must be recognized that the People will have no future existence without the State. "Many religious Jews would object to that statement" he added, "but that is my belief. The tragedy of our generation has destroyed the East European bastion and there would be no spiritual source for the continued future existence of the Jewish people were it not for Israel." Without the Diaspora, he said, Israel could continue its existence — albeit as a small island in an Arab ocean; but the reverse would not be true.

The interviewer, Yeshayahu Ben-Porat, citing the danger of assimilation and asking Dr. Goldmann how he thought this should be counteracted, received a three-pronged reply. Firstly, the unity of the people must be safeguarded. Any Jewish community which cut itself off, or gets cut off, will wither. It is therefore essential to work for the organization of the people and to try to incorporate the Jews of Eastern Europe within some framework. Secondly the Diaspora must be integrally linked with Israel — not superficially, sentimentally or philanthropically, but it must see the State as its spiritual and cultural centre. He was careful to stipulate that there was no suggestion that Israel should be looked on as their political centre — but it should be the lodestar of their life as Jews. Third and most important is the establishment of a comprehensive network of Jewish education to ensure the Jewishness of the young generation. The two profound upheavals of Jewish life in the past quarter-century — the European massacre and the establishment of the State—have acted as shock therapy on surviving Jews and have improved the quality of their Jewishness. The up-and-coming generation will not have such experience and hey must find their own challenges and values.

* * *

A USEFUL service is being performed by Ezra Hamenachem in his current survey "Literature in the Schools." His method is simple; after postulating his questions, he presents one after the other the views of his interviewees. The calibre and variety of the people whose opinion he has solicited ensure the seriousness and high standard of the material.

Last week a dozen people spoke about "Literature Teachers and the School Literature Crisis" (only one participant, a student, disputed the existence of a crisis — which is far from proved except insofar as there is always a crisis). One teacher thought that although the teachers are not blameless the root of the trouble lies in teaching methods and the rigid framework dictated by the examination system; in other words "the crisis is not one of literature — but of education." A poet recalled from his schooldays that he had had bad experiences with literature teachers who lacked warmth and added "But any good teacher is a miracle." The critic Gideon Katznelson attacked the elementary schools; "90 per cent of those who reach secondary school do not know what punctuation is and cannot write a proper sentence" he charged. The consensus of opinion found the fault in the teachers, who are insufficiently trained and this left Professor Zvi Adar to draw the final moral—that young teachers must be university-educated.

Symposia of this nature seem to be a favourite pastime of literary circles. The formula is to postulate a crisis and elicit reaction. The end result is often a return to the starting-point but the journey is refreshing.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: 15 minutes with Shimon Yisraeli (Series beginning tonight at 10.30); Israel v. Italy soccer match (tomorrow at 5.15); Melaveh Malka; The way to faith (tomorrow at 7.30); Discussion on the mosher movement (series starting tomorrow at 9.15 p.m.); Yemenite themes in Israel music (tomorrow at 10 p.m.); Visit to Abu Gosh (Sunday at 7.45); New Israel Quartet with Bracha Zephira (Sun. at 9.30); Kol Yisrael orchestra with Frank Pelleg in Bach concert (Tues. at 9.30); Hazaz's "Blood Groom" (series of illustrated talks starting Weds. at at 9.30.

JOSEF ISRAELS ANNIVERSARY

AN exhibition of works by the Dutch-Jewish painter Josef Israels (1824-1911) was opened in his native Groningen, Holland, this month, to mark the 50th anniversary of his death.

The last major exhibition of Israel's works was held in 1924, on the centenary of his birth. Appreciation of Israels, who belonged to the romantic school, and who was very famous in his lifetime, has declined since his death, but it was felt that the time had now come to give him his due place again.

The exhibition will be on view in Groningen until November 19, and it will be in Arnhem from November 25 to January 14.

IN THE GROOVE

Alexandrov Song and Dance Ensemble of the Red Army (Hed Artsi, AN 04-13, LP 12," IL13.50).

AT long last we can start enjoying the records produced in Soviet Russia, thanks to arrangements made by Hed Artsi which will release several outstanding numbers listed in the USSR catalogue.

This first number is a programme of the Red Army Ensemble led by B. Alexandrov, a mixture of martial airs, ideological hymns and folkloristic songs of the kind that makes Russian singing so irresistible.

While one would wish for more genuine folk songs sung by a choir of the Don Cossack type — with the dark basses giving that inimitable colour to the sound — there is enough tinkly balalaika playing here balancing the blaring trumpets and droning drums to make this first Soviet release in Israel an attractive beginning.

A Polyphonic Mass at Stella Maris (ARION, Hed Artsi, AN 03-05, LP 12," IL13.50).

THIS Mass was celebrated at the ancient Stella Maris Monastery on Mt. Carmel, Haifa, in commemoration of a great event in the history of the Carmelite Order. The male voices were drawn from among Carmelites and Franciscans, and the female voices from the Latin Parish of St. Joseph, Haifa.

The music contains a few — too few — pieces of Gregorian Chant, and parts of a Mass by L. Perosi adequately performed.

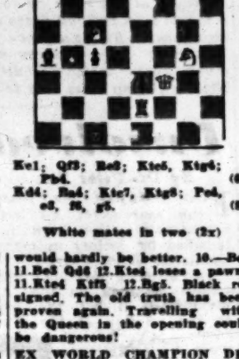
This release should serve as a nice keepsake for Catholic tourists.

Y. B.

★ CHESS ★

Problem No. 1481
O. FARIA & D. ROSA, Sao Paulo
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Problem No. 1482
S. SILBERMANN, Tel Aviv
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kd2; Rad, Re8; Kte4, Kte6; Pg5, h6. (7)
Kf3; Bd4; Ktf4; Pd3, d5, f5, g6. (7)
Helpmate in two (H,2:) with setplay

Ke1; Qf3; Be3; Kte5, Ktg6; Pb4. (6)
Kd4; Ba4; Kte7, Ktg8; Pe4, e3, f6, g5. (8)
White mates in two (2:)

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 1477 (Bakeal): Tries 1.K:f5? h1Q!; 1.Qg5? Kte5! Solution 1.Qa2! Re7/Kd2 2.Kte7/Rb5x. Problem No. 1478 (Busser): 1.e1Kt Ktg4 2.Kd3 Kte5 3.Kte5 Kte4 4.Kth7 Kte7x.

SOLVING CONTEST (problems 1461—1470). Maximum: 2-4-2-2-4-3-2-4-2-3/28. Bar Nir: 24-2-2-2-2-3/75; Pinczevski: 14-2-2-2-2-0-3/23; Ascher: 2-0-0-2-4-11/19; Fischer: 13; Gruenfeld: 16; Spitzer: 15; Savir-Silberman: 13; Balfour: 13; Shimoni 5.

NOTES & REMARKS. No. 1468: 1.Qa5? c6! No. 1466: Composer's solution 1.Rd3 is defeated by 1...Bd4!; 1.Rd4?' Qb4!; 1.Rf6? b4!; 1.Qd1? Bd4! (Good tries but no solution.) No. 1468: Set 1.—Bf2 Be6 2.Q:g6, Qe6; Solution 1.Bf2 R:f2/Be6 2.B:g8/Qb5. LADDER. Balfour 125, Fischer 108, Spitzer 97, Ascher 66, Gruenfeld 6' Pinczevski 63, Silbermann 58, Nir 29, Shimoni 5.

Solutions to [illegible] conductor, J. Goldschmidt, Bet Maon, Rishon LeZion.

MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL 1961
Game No. 1038
Sicilian Defence

A. BISGUIER	L. PORTISH

1.e4 c5 2.Ktf3 e6 3.d4 c:d 4.K:d4 a6 5.Kte3 Qc7 6.Bd3 Kte6 7.Kt:e6 b:c 8.0-0 Ktf6 9.f4 d5 10.e5 Ktd7 11.h3 Kb6 (hardly a good plan for Black; instead he should have played 11.—Be5+ 12.Kh1 Bd4 or 11.—Be7) 12.Bb2 a5 13.Kh1 Be7 14.Qb5 a4 15.Rf3 K:e5! a3 17.Bc1 g6 18.Qb6 Bf8 19.Qb3 Ra6 20.Rd4 Qa7 (an erroneous manoeuvre. Black should have played 20.—Rc5) 21.Ra4 Qf2 22.Be3! Q:c2 23.Re1 Qb2 24.Qf3 c5 25.Kt:d5! e:d 26.Q:d5 Re6 27.B:a6 Ra7 28.Ra7 0-0 29.B:c8 Q:a2 30.e6! Qb2 31.R:f7 B:f7 32.e:f+ Kg7 33.Qd7 Rf8 34.R:e6 R:f7 35.Bd4+. Black resigns.

DISASTER IN THE OPENING

The following game was played in a simultaneous exhibition at Panchevo (Yugoslavia) following the Belgrade international:

Game No. 1039
Reti Opening

M. YUDOVICH	N. BOKIC

1.Ktf3 d5 2.c4 d4 3.e3 Kte6 4.e:d Kt:d4 5.Kt:d4 Q:d4 6.d3 e5 7.Kte3 c5? (Black has no patience to stop Pd3 and he forgets the basic rule of development. The results of this forgetfulness are grim) 8.Ktd5 Bd6 9. Beg Kte7 10.Kte5! Qb4 (loses immediately, but 10.—a6 11.Kte4 would hardly be better. 10.—Be7 11.Bc3 Qd6 12.Kte4 loses a pawn) 11.Kte4 Ktf5 12.Bg5. Black resigned. The old truth has been proven again. Travelling with the Queen in the opening could be dangerous!

EX WORLD CHAMPION DR. MAX EUWE, accompanied by J. Muhring, left the country on October 20 after a fortnight's stay. In his various simultaneous performances, he played a total of 70 games of which he won 66, lost three and drew three.

1961 ISRAEL CHAMPIONSHIP. Leaders in the semi-final sections are:

LASKER CLUB — Bernstein 5½ (1), Geller 4½(1), Shahar 3(2), Shaptra 2½(1), etc. RETI CLUB — Blumenfeld and Chesnover 4. Harel 3 (1), RAMAT GAN — Bovis 3½ (out of 4), Yecha and Lobsem 3½, Pilshchik, Cahane, Avner 2, Sheffi 1½(1). HAIFA — Stefak, Katz and Gat 2(1), Badian and Itzhaki 2, Zur 1½(2).

Binyamin Sheffi and Israel Zur, both of Zahal, are new Master candidates.

BLED INTERNATIONAL 1961
Game No. 1036
Nimzo-Indian

S. Gligoric	B. Ivkov

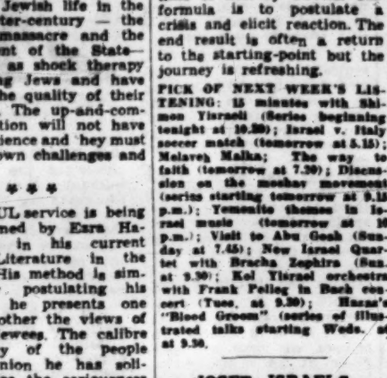
1.d4 e6 2.c4 Ktf6 3.Kte3 Bb4 4.a3 B:c3+ 5.b:c e5 6.e3 Kte6 7.Bd3 b6 8.Ktf3 d6 9.e4 a5 10.d5 Kta5 11.Ktd2 Ba6 12.Ktf1 Qd7 13.Kte3 h5 14.h3 h4 15.0-0 Kth5 16.Be2 g5 17.Bg4 Qe7 18.B:h5 R:h5 19.Ktf5 Qf8 20.f4 Rh8 21.Qa4+ Kd8 22.Kt:d6! Q:d6 23.f:e Q5 24.Bg5+ Ke8 25.d6 Qe6 26.Q:c6 Kt:c6 27.R:f7 Kt:e5 28.Re7+ Kb8 29.Bf6 Ra6 30.Re7 R:e7 31.d:e Kb7 32.B:e6 B:e4 33.Rd1 Ra6 34.Bd6 Rb5 35.Rd8 Ka6 36.B:b4 Ka5 37.Bd6 Ka4 38.h4 e4 39.g4 K:a3 40.h5 g:h 41.g:h. Black resigns.

Game No. 1037
Caro-Kann Defence

P. Keres	F. Olafsson

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Kte3 d:e 4.Kt:e4 Bf5 5.Ktg3 Bg6 6.Be4 e6 7.Ktg1—e2 Ktf6 8.h4 h6 9.Ktf4 Bh7 10.Qe2 Bd6 11.c3 Ktbd7 12.B:e6! f:e 13.Kt:e6 Qe7 14.Ktf5! B:f5 15.Kt:g7+ Kf7 16.Kt:f5 Q:e2+ 17.K:e2 Ke6 18.Kt:d6 K:d6 19.Bf4+ Ke6 20.h5 c5 21.d:c Kt:c5 22.Rad1 Ktd5 23.Be1 Rae8 24.g3h4 b6 25.f3 Kt6 26.Kf2 Kf7 27.Re3 Re5 28.Bd4 Re6 29.Rfd1 Rd8 30.g4 Rd5 31.h4 Ktc7 32.Re1 R:e1 33.K:e1 Ke6 34.Keg Kte6 35. R:f6+! K:f6 36.f4 Re6 37.B:e5 Rd8 38.Bd4 b5 39.Kf3 a6 40.Ke4 Kf7 41.g5. Black resigns.

ELIAHU SHAHAF



POST Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS.—4, In a nutshell? 7, He's in the middle. 8, Going back with a couple of letters to Crosby? 10, Spirit of evil. 13, Looks at both ways, possibly. 14, Tie a letter on a line. 15, A heavy blow. 16, River of Ekhimoland? 17, Did a bit of sliding. 19, To help is always a risk. 21, Legally obliged to vault? 23, Made to go. 24, Neil may be right. 26, Work, or perhaps only pretend. 27, Not the sole part. 29, A bit of a chump, but he's friendly. 32, Leave the straight and narrow? 33, What a pity it contains ham! 34, Abandon in some lonely area. 35, It may tell you when breakfast is ready. 36, Comparatively good.

DOWN.—1, Is to take part in a card game. 2, Does the coal make a harsh sound in it? 3, Anxious about a broken knee? 4, Joints with caps on. 5, Bones that may be floating. 6, Boy with a nest? 9, It's mannerly to do it yourself. 11, Light music? 12, Crime that may cause blazing indignation? 18, Burdened with a seat? 15, Container used in combination. 16, It's always short. 18, Martin? 20, Ben starts chopping a seat. 21, A chancy thing to do. 22, Would such a painting be slippery? 23, Plot. 25, Nobody would want to be up this tree. 28, You do so on the way in. 30, Marsh possibly inflicts injuries. 31, And bright? All that may be wished. 33, Building position.

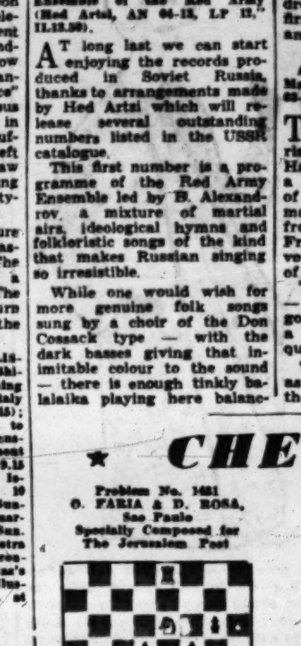
Solution to Last Week's Puzzle
ACROSS.—4, Cr-eat-e. 7, Prodigal. 8, Enable. 10, Real-M. 13, Says. 14, Tale. 15, Earl. 16, Add. 17, Gull. 19, Os-lo. 21, Dalliance. 23, Ails. 24, Erse. 26, Arm. 27, Tent. 29, Nags. 32, Bent. 33, Repel. 34, Desert. 35, Revealed. 36, Storey.

DOWN.—1, Sport. 2, Co-ral. 3, Firm. 4, Clear. 5, Eras. 6, Toledo. 9, Nylons. 11, Eat. 12, Legal. 13, Salient. 15, Ell. 16, Ale. 18, Ulster. 20, Scene. 21, D'I'm. 22, Art. 23, Ardent. 25, Age. 28, Entry. 30, Apple. 31, Slide. 32, Bear. 33, Reel.

BRIDGE

by JERUSALEMITE

AN AMERICAN DECISION

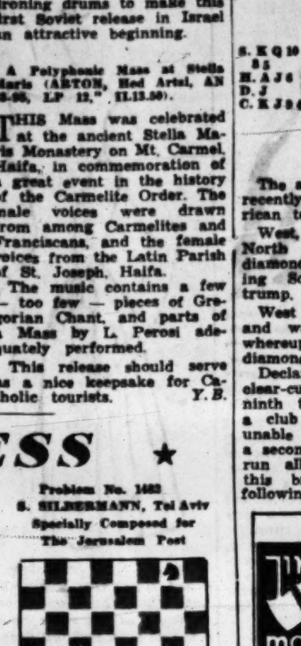


The above game was played recently in a regional American tournament.

West, dealer, bid a spade, North overcalled with two diamonds, and the enterprising South bid three no trump.

West led the spade king and was allowed to win, whereupon he shifted to the diamond jack.

Declarer's problem was clear-cut: he had to find his ninth trick without risking a club finesse. As he was unable to enter dummy for a second time he decided to run all his diamonds, and this brought him to the following end-play:



Now declarer led a low heart from dummy. Trying to avoid the end-play trap West won with the ace and returned the jack; dummy covered, and East won with the king. But now hearts were controlled in dummy, and it mattered little which suit East elected to return: South won the return lead and threw in West, who then had to play into the remaining tenace.

The Federation's Kfar Ata Club announces a Handicap Pairs Tournament, to be played every last Sunday of the month. Thirty pairs from Kfar Ata and Haifa have booked their entry.

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2nd Week
The most undressed comedy of the year
All in a Night's Work
SHIRLEY MACLAINE
DEAN MARTIN
3.30 7.15 9.30

ARMON DAVID
2nd Week
ISRAEL PREMIERE
ANOUK AIMEE
(La Dolce Vita)
lovely, exotic and chaste
L O L A
Kol Yisrael's critic: France's best film production in the last years... Erotic, but not pornographic...
A Forum Film release

BEN YEHUDA
ISRAEL PREMIERE
MARAJITA DIAS
The best Spanish star of the year sings 6 Spanish hits in the big musical
PELUSA
in Eastmancolor
Perfs. 3.30, 7.15, 9.15

CHEN 3rd Week
This Year's most talked about film
SATURDAY NIGHT and SUNDAY MORNING
With a new World star
ALBERT FINNEY
also starring
Shirley Ann Field
Adults only. 3.30, 7.15, 9.15

EDEN Open Air
4th Week
SAMI KAPOUR
DIL DEKE DEKKHO
SPRING OF LOVE
3.30, 7, 9

ESTHER
The naked, shameful life of a "good-time girl"
TERRY MOORE —
DEBRA PAGET
"Why Must I Die?"
M.G.M. film
The true story of a girl facing death!

GAT 2nd Week
7.15 and 9.15
LESSON IN LOVE
Ingmar Bergman's comedy after 11 weeks success in Haifa and Jerusalem
Mats. at 3.30
YOUNG DONT CRY

HOD 2nd Week
Ingrid Bergman
Yves Montand
Anthony Perkins
Directed by Anatol Litvak
Goodbye Again
3.30 7.15 9.30
Adults only.

MAXIM
ISRAEL PREMIERE
As from today, at 2.30
After 66 weeks in Paris
JEANNE MOREAU
JEAN-LOUIS BARRAULT
PIERRE BRASSEUR
ALIDA VALLI
LE DIALOGUE DES CARMELITES

MIGDALOR 5th Week
Air-conditioned
GINA LOLLOBRIGIDA
ANTHONY FRANCIOSA
ERNEST BORGNINE
Go Naked in the World
For adults only!

MOGRABI Tel. 23331
8th Week
7 & 9.45
ALISTAIR MACLEAN'S
The Guns of Navarone
GREGORY PECK
DAVID NIVEN
ANTHONY QUINN

OPHIR Second Week
Never before seen on any screen
ORSON WELLES
in
DAVID and GOLIATH
with Eleonora Rossi Drago
Ivo Paier
Technicolor — Totalscope
3.30 7.15 9.15

ORION 5th Week
You'll talk to your friends about it but you'll never talk to
STRANGERS ON A TRAIN
Alfred Hitchcock's masterpiece at last in Israel
A Warner release

PARIS 4th Week
KIRK DOUGLAS
SUSAN HAYWARD
in their gay Military Comedy
THEIR SECRET AFFAIR
4, 7.30, 9.30.

PEER
The All-time Academy Award Western!
Gary Cooper... at his greatest
Grace Kelly... at her loveliest
Stanley Kramer productions present
HIGH NOON
Directed by Fred Zinneman
Music by Dimitri Tiomkin
A Forum Film Release.
Book your seats in advance, please!

SHDEROT 5th Week
ROBERT MITCHUM
ELEANOR PARKER
In a great motion picture from the novel by William Humphrey
"Home from the Hill"
Cinemascope—Colour
For adults only
3.30, 7.15 & 9.30

TAMAR 2nd Week
presents
JEAN-PIERRE LEAUD
(star of "Les 400 Coups")
MAGALI NOEL
in Julien Duvivier's Brilliant film
BOULEVARD
for adults only!
10; 13; 2; 4; 7.15; 9.15

TCHELET 7th Week
PETER USTINOV
SANDRA DEE
JOHN GAVIN
in the romantic comedy
Romanoff and Juliet
3 perfs. 3.30, 7.15, 9.30

TEL AVIV 3rd Week
"The Mark"
Starring: MARIA SCHELL
STUART WHITMAN
ROD STEIGER
Today at 2.00 p.m.
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.30.
FOR ADULTS ONLY

YARON
ISRAEL PREMIERE
GARY COOPER
DEBORAH KERR
This year's biggest exciting drama in Hitchcock's style
'The Naked Edge'

ZAMIR 4th Week
Cannes Festival Award Winner
MICHELANGELO ANTONIONI
"AVVENTURA"
"The Adventure"
with Gabriele Ferzetti
3.30, 7.15, 9.30.

RAMAT GAN Cinema
Evening perf. at 7.15 & 9.30
ALAIN DELON
MARIE LAFORET
MAURICE RONET
in Renee Clement's thriller
PLEIN SOLEIL
In Eastmancolor
For adults only
Mats. at 4.:
THE FLYING EYE

ZAFON CINEMA
12th WEEK
Otto Preminger Presents
12th WEEK
SUPER Panavision 70 m.m. TODD-AO Stereophonic Sound
EXODUS
Weekdays: 4 — 8 p.m.

Jerusalem Cinemas
Commencing Saturday, November 4, 1961
Weekdays Mats.: 3.30 p.m. Evenings: 6.45 & 9.45 p.m.
Saturday, 6.45, 9.45

ARNON Tel. 4829
No complimentary tickets from Sat., Nov. 4
The Hoodlum Priest
DON MURRAY
He spent his time with thieves and killers... wore a priest's garb, lived in a white-hot world of violence.
Hebrew and French titles.

CHEN Tel. 22955
Starting Friday at 5 p.m.
ERNEST BORGNINE
The "Marty" Oscar winner
PAY OR DIE

EDEN Tel. 23829
M.G.M.'s warm wonderful story of ANNA
SHIRLEY MacLAINE (Can-Can),
LAURENCE HARVEY, JACK HAWKINS
Two Loves
in Cinemascope and Metrocolor

EDISON Tel. 24056
A great French comedy produced by Maurice Regamey
Cigarettes, Whisky et P'tites Pepees
ANNIE CORDY
PIERRE MONDY
Adults only
Friday at 2.45 p.m.:
GOLD CLUB

HABIRAH Tel. 28398
2nd Week
No Complimentary Tickets
Rock Hudson, Kirk Douglas
in an unforgettable human saga
THE LAST SUNSET
Dorothy Malone, Carol Lynley
in technicolor
Hebrew and French titles

JERUSALEM Tel. 28067
CARY GRANT
SOPHIA LOREN
MARTHA HYER
Houseboat
Technicolor. Vistavision
due to length of film, at 6.30, 9 p.m.

ORION Tel. 22914
8th Week
2 perfs. only: 6 — 8.30
The perfect show in TODD-A-O
Cole Porter's
CAN-CAN
(Colour de Luxe)
Frank Sinatra
Shirley MacLaine
Maurice Chevalier
Louis Jourdan
FOR ADULTS ONLY.
Daily at 3.30 p.m.
"THE SHERIFF OF FRACTURED JAW"

OR GIL Tel. 26486
Evenings only, 6.45, 9.45 p.m.
Eisenstein's masterpiece
The greatest of them all.
The Battleship POTEMKIN
Hebrew and English titles

ORNA Tel. 24733
Cinemascope—Color de Luxe
JERRY WALD's
Return To Peyton Place
Jeff Chandler—Carol Lynley
Eleanor Parker
For adults only

RON Tel. 23787
6th Week
Daily 2 perfs. only! Film starts at 6.30 and 9.15 p.m.
Patrons are requested to be in time. Buses after second perf.
GREGORY PECK
ANTHONY QUINN
DAVID NIVEN,
JAMES DARREN, etc
in the greatest of them all
The Guns of Navarone
Technicolor-Cinemascope
Stereophonic Sound
Bestseller by Alistair Maclean
Producer Carl Foreman
(High Noon)
Directed by J. Lee Thompson
(Tiger Bay)
Matinees at 3.30 p.m. daily.

SEMADAR Tel. 33742
2nd Week
Anthony Quinn — Yoko Tani
Fantastic scenic splendour.
A strange and wonderful World.
A film of rare beauty and even more of rare achievement
The Savage Innocents

STUDIO Tel. 24055
3rd Week
The Picture that is a Hit
NEVER ON SUNDAY
starring
Melina Mercouri — Jules Dassin
For adults only
also Friday, at 3 p.m.

TEL OR Tel. 23570
2nd Week
The great film: "the man who changed history"
Exciting! shocking! universal success
QUI ETE-VOUS MR. SORGE?
Directed by Eve Ciampi
starring Thomas Holtzman
Mamria Adolf
Kichi Kiako
No complimentary tickets.

ZION HALL Tel. 23280
Clark Gable — Lili Palmer
Carrol Baker—Lee J. Cobb
It's light... It's bright... It's a romantic delight... and definitely for you!
BUT NOT FOR ME

Haifa Cinemas
From Sat., November 4, 1961

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4018
A powerful romantic drama
MADISON AVENUE
Dana Andrews, Eleanor Parker
Jeanne Crain
Fox film in Cinemascope

ARMON Tel. 4848
2nd Week
The perfect entertainment!
America by Night
Lionel Hampton & his orchestra.
For adults only.
In glorious colour

ATZMON Tel. 3003
M.G.M.'s presents
Edna Ferber's
CIMARRON
(Technicolor)
Glenn Ford, Maria Schell
Owing to the length of the film perfs start at 4, 6.45, 9.15

CHEN Tel. 66272
The cinema for the better film
After 12 weeks in Tel Aviv and 5 weeks in Jerusalem
Ingmar Bergman's classic
Wild Strawberries
No complimentary tickets

EN DOR Tel. 53421
Sat., Sun., Mon.:
THE BUCCANEER
Yul Brynner, Charlton Heston
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
SHADOW OF FEAR
Stuart Whitman, May Britt
2 perfs. nightly 6.45 & 9

GAL OR Tel. 4567
2me Bureau Contre Terroristes
Mats.: King of the Khyber Rifles
Steel Bayonet

HOD Tel. 85345
Leslie Caron, Dirk Bogarde
in M.G.M.'s
The Doctor's Dilemma
based on G.B. Shaw's novel.
In technicolor

MAY Tel. 2856
2nd Week
William Holden in
RAY STARK'S
THE WORLD OF SUZIE WONG
Co-starring Nancy Kwan.
In Technicolor
Because of the length of film please be punctual.

MIRON Tel. 3003
A love story of passions and sacrifices... A sin without guilt... Human and sincere...
L'Ultima Violenza
with Yvonne Sanson, Dario Michaelis
Aldo Silvani
A Lux Film released by Forum Film.

MORIAH Tel. 81477
INGRID BERGAN
GREGORY PECK
in Alfred Hitchcock's
Spellbound

ORAH Tel. 1017
Spartacus
A powerful picture in Technicolor
2 2perfs. daily: Sat.: 5.30 and 9 Weekdays 4 & 8.

ORION Tel. 53939
Glenn Ford
Dianne Foster
Edward G. Robinson
in
The Violent Men
Cinemascope & Technicolor

ORLY Tel. 81868
One minute Carmelit terminus
3rd Week
Alec Guinness — winning the Academy Award—John Mills best actor in the Venice Festival in
Tunes of Glory
2 perfs. nightly 6.45 & 9

PEER Tel. 2232
Continuing successfully
3rd Week
The Greek Screen Beauty
ALIKI
in a refreshing comedy...
BEAUTY CAME FROM PARADISE

RON Tel. 69089
67 Rehov Hechalutz
AIRCONDITIONED
2nd Week
Porgy & Bess
in Todd-AO
Perfs. at 3.45, 6.30 & 9.15
No complimentary tickets

TAMAR Tel. 4911
A Breath of Scandal
Sophia Loren
Maurice Chevalier
John Gavin
A Paramount release.

Frank Pelleg, Cembalo
Goldberg variations by J. S. Bach
Saturday, November 4, 1961, at James de Rothschild Centre.
2 performances at 7 and 9 p.m.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
TODAY
822, 266.4, 2738 & 230 M.

News: Today: 6.05, 7.00, 7.58 a.m. Tomorrow: 8.30 a.m. Today & Tomorrow: 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 & 11.00 p.m.

6.00 a.m. Religious Service (R). 6.10 Musical Clock (R). 6.55 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Programme Announcements. 11.01 Popular Concert: Benjamin Britten: Simple Symphony; Samuel Barber: Adagio for Strings; Shostakovitch: Concerto for Piano, Trumpet and Strings (Soloists: Shura Cherkassy & Harold Jackson); Copland: "El Salon Mexico"; Prokofiev: Symphony No. 1 in D ("Classical"), opus 25 (Cond.: Carl Ancerl). 12.10 Military Bands. 12.30 Hebrew Songs. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Shabbat Songs. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Women's Programme. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Paganini: Violin Concerto No. 1 in D (Conductor: Leonid Kogan); Tchaikowsky: Overture "1812." 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 Shabbat Songs. 6.30 Literary Bag. 7.20 Weekly ed. by G. Ben-Herzl. 9.15 Spot Announcement. 9.16 Friday Evening Concert: J. Ch. Bach: Symphony in B-flat major for Double Orchestra, played by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Paul Sacher. Heinz Schlesinger: Ballade for Cello and Orchestra. Soloist: Yaakov Mense. Heinz Freudenthal conducts the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. Beethoven: Symphony No. 2 in D, opus 36, played by the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra. Conductor — Bruno Walter. 10.30 "One & Fourteen Minutes with S. Yisraeli." 10.45 Jewish Melodies. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Services. 7.37 Light Classical Music: Mosart: Adagio and Fugue in C-minor, K.546; Moussorgsky: Preludes from "Khovanschina"; Haydn: Rondo Hungarese from Trio in G; Debussy: "Fetes" from Les Nocturnes; Lecuona: Two Dances; Schubert: Quartet Movements in C-minor; Berlioz: "Royal Hunt and Storm" from "The Trojans." 8.26 Today's Programme. 8.45 Shabbat Morning Concert: Bach: Trio-Sonata in D-minor for Flute, Oboe and Harpsichord; Milhaud: "The Creation" (Conductor — Leonard Bernstein). 9.20 Hebrew Songs. 9.40 A. Alon's Weekly Section. 9.45 Hebrew Songs. 9.50 The Week's Diary. 10.25 Nations' Songs. 10.55 "The Science World" — ed. by Drs. Science World"—ed. by Drs. I. Michael & N. Sharon. 11.30 "Curtain Up." 12.20 Music. 12.30 Request Programme for Hebrew Songs. 1.00 The Kol Yisrael Light Orchestra. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

3.30 p.m. Announcements. 3.33 Youth Corner. 4.00 Folk Dances. 4.15 "The Melody Lingers On." 5.00 Vocal Music by Contemporary French Composers. 5.45 "Science Studio." 6.00 Opera — Puccini: "Madame Butterfly" — Part Three, performed by the Israel National Opera. 7.20 "Hamavdil & Melaveh Malka." 7.50 Requests for Oriental Songs. 8.20 Sport. 8.50 Bible Reading: Shmuel I, chaps. 21 & 22. 9.15 Discussion Series. 10.00 Jewish Folklore. 10.15 Concert: Borodin: Overture "Prince Igor" (Conductor — Constantin Silvestri); Isaye: Sonata No. 6 for Unaccompanied Violin (played by Valery Klimov); Enesco: Rumanian Rhapsody No. 2 (Conductor: Leopold Stokowsky). 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
440, 422 & 202.7 M.

News; English: 1.30 p.m. **French:** 1.45 p.m.

Commercial Programme

Today: 3.59 p.m. Opening. 4.00 Programme for Tourists, presented by Yehuda Lev. 4.55 News in Swedish. 5.00 News. 5.05 Announcements. 5.06 Tunes & Melodies. 5.30 The Week's Artist. 6.02 "From the Newsroom." 6.32 New Records. 6.52 Same Song in Different Styles. 6.59 Close Down.

9.30 Opening. 9.31 "The Musical Show." 10.00 "From the Newsroom." 10.02 "Disco Parade" 10.32 Dance Music. 10.58 Programme Announcements. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 9.30 Opening. 9.31 Hebrew Songs. 9.54 "Results Schedule!" 10.00 "From the Newsroom." 10.02 Musical Miniatures. 10.30 Dance Music. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today & Tomorrow: 7.02 p.m. Popular Hebrew. 7.45 Rumanian. 8.00 Yiddish. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 News in French.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
407 & 41.7 M.

(Including News): **Today and Tomorrow:** 6.28-7.15 a.m.; 1.13-2.15, 5.28-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (33.3 M.): **Today:** 9.15 News. 10.25 "Speaking Personally." 10.30 Shabbat Programme. 10.45 News. Headlines & Close Down.

Tomorrow: 10.15 News. 10.25 Editorial Opinion. 10.35 Melave Malka. 10.45 News Headlines & Close Down.

Programme to South Africa.

Today: 6.30 "Speaking Personally." 6.35 Shabbat Programme. 6.50 News. 6.59 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 Editorial Opinion. 6.40 Melave Malka. 6.50 News. 6.59 Close Down.

ARMY PROGRAMME
216, 225 & 235 M.

Today: 6.00 Opening. 6.05 Request Programme. 6.55 Reading of the "Haftara" by A. Gurevitch. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Vis-à-Vis." 7.30 Pleasant Tune. 8.00 Friday Evening Concert: Works by Lalo & Haydn. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Tilla Interviews Meir Margalit." 10.00 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 p.m. Opening. 6.02 The Day's Chapter — by Professor Meltzer. 6.05 Pleasant Tunes. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 "Musical Pot-pourri." 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following the Sabbath." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS
25.35, 19.76 & 16.77 M.

7.15-7.45 p.m. **Today:** News, News Comment, From Near & Far. Tomorrow: News, International Commentary, Sports Review.

VOICE OF AMERICA TODAY

0500 News. 0515 United Nations in Action — On-the-scene coverage of the UN proceedings. 0600 News. 0615 (Repeat of 0515). 0700 The Breakfast Show. 1500 Report to South Asia: News; Regional Feature. 1600 News; News Analysis. 1615 This Week in the U.S. 1700 News; News Analysis. 1715 (Repeat of 1615). 1800 News. 1815 Opinion Roundup. 1830

Cabinet At Last

ELEVEN weeks after the polling, and nine months after the Lavon affair broke the last government coalition wide open, a new Cabinet was presented to the Knesset by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion yesterday. It was, on the whole, a smaller edition of the outgoing coalition, based on the 68 Knesset votes of Mapai, the National Religious Party, Ahdut Ha'avoda and Poalei Agudat Yisrael.

Ahdut Ha'avoda's decision to join the Government without its left-wing partner, Mapam, came as a surprise to all concerned and represented a new departure in the accustomed alignments of the Israel labour movement. Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, who brought the negotiations to a successful close for Mapai after 49 days of almost single-handed effort, considered the new coalition "the best that could have been formed under the present circumstances," and hoped that the Ahdut Ha'avoda decision might be a first step in achieving the long-sought unity of the Israel labour movement.

Coalition Discipline

The new Government will base its policy on the basic principles of the outgoing one, except for a more detailed agreement on collective coalition discipline, a point which had consistently created friction between Mr. Ben-Gurion and his colleagues in the minority parties. The distribution of portfolios, however, gives Mapai greater weight due to the smaller size of the coalition.

New faces in the Cabinet include Yigal Allon, the Ahdut Ha'avoda leader, who will be Minister of Labour, replacing Dr. Giora Josephthal, who takes the Housing Administration with him to the Ministry of Development, formerly held by Mapam. Mapai had also intended to transfer the Public Works Administration and National Insurance to the Ministry of Development, but that created a last-minute hitch which kept the negotiators of the two parties busy throughout Wednesday night.

New Ministers

The National Religious Party is moving back into the Ministry of Religious Affairs in the person of Zerah Wahrhaftig, who is considered an expert on religious law. Another new Minister is Mapai's Secretary-General, Yosef Almogi, who is joining the new Cabinet without portfolio. His job will be to coordinate policy between the Cabinet and the majority government party. The Ministry of Posts, finally, was awarded in a last-minute surprise move to another Sephardi Mapai member in the person of Ambassador Eliahu Sasson, who has represented Israel in Turkey, Italy and Switzerland. Poalei Agudat Yisrael, which occupied this Ministry, gets a Deputy Ministry, probably of Education.

Interior Minister Haim Moshe Shapiro, the National Religious Party's No. 1 leader, has also been given Mapam's Health portfolio, with the assistance of Deputy Minister Yitzhak Rafael. And the traditional portfolio of Liberal leader Pinhas Rosen, the Ministry of Justice, goes to Dr. Dov Joseph, who has held a variety of Cabinet posts in the past.

Security Control

Civilian control over the security establishment, which had been the major issue in the Lavon affair controversy, is to be implemented by a special ministerial committee. It was also agreed that the approval of the entire Cabinet would be required for the appointment of the head of the Security Services by the Prime Minister.

Yaffa's Story

THE term "pressure cooker" — used to describe the integration of Eastern and Western communities in Israel — has never seemed more apt than this week, when the story of Yaffa Ajami, the 19-year-old unmarried mother, made headlines here and abroad.

For the tragedy of Yaffa, who is Jewish, and that of Abdul Rahim Majdaleh, who is Moslem, was not simply a case of family prejudices but a clash between the oriental, patriarchal, way of life and that of modern Israel. The Ajamis, a wealthy Iraqi Jewish family, betrothed Yaffa to a cousin when she was still a child, in accordance with their traditions. For the family, this betrothal is binding. Any preference on the part of the daughter for another man besides her "betrothed," is regarded an outrage. When Yaffa fell in love with another man, and a Moslem to boot, the familiy's anger knew no bounds. They shaved off her hair and beat her.

Ministerial Order

Yaffa's four-month-old child, Kamal, was committed to a welfare home by order of the Ministry of Welfare for three years on the grounds that the turbulent life of his unmarried parents offered no security for a child. The judgment — since the couple have lodged an appeal — is *sub judice*.

The emotions of the public about the case were centred mainly on one facet: that when a young mother took her child from the Home she was arraigned for kidnapping. While all the parties to this sad case coloured their versions of it when addressing the press, the public continued to feel that even a mother with a packet of personal troubles is better than no mother at all, and that she has been cruelly punished in being deprived of her child.

The first real rains fell all over the country this week, holding out hopes for a wet season.

(Photo by Braun).

New Tests for Schools

EIGHTH-GRADE pupils throughout the country went through the first half of their "graduated fee" examinations this week. The second half will be given next month. Pupils who pass the tests and have done well at school will be ensured of a place in a secondary school and of a tuition fee in keeping with their parents' means.

This year's examination is radically different from the "seker" of previous years. Formerly the pupils were examined in eight subjects and the answers were of the "multiple-type" variety. Each question was followed by five answers, one of which was correct. Pupils with a gift for guessing, or those whose memory was easily jogged by reading the answers, fared very well.

But last week each child had to demonstrate his own knowledge. He was required to write a composition and next month will have to answer questions — with no answers listed — in arithmetic and in Hebrew language.

This year, besides, the pupil's classwork and his teacher's recommendation will weigh more heavily than the tests.

The old form of the examination was sharply criticized at the opening ceremony of the Hebrew University this week by Dr. Y. Prawer, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities. Its main shortcoming, he said, was that it measured past achievement, not future prospects.

Nearly half of those who passed dropped out in high school. Under the new system, marking will be more difficult, particularly of the essays, and more responsible, and there is the likelihood of parents seeking to influence their children's teachers. Certainly only the teacher's report can give any clue to the personality elements needed for a school career.

The Ministry of Education and Culture states that ultimately it aims to abolish the examinations entirely, and to depend more and more on educational counsellors.

H.U. Opening

The fact that the only lecture at the opening ceremony of the academic year at the Hebrew University this week was devoted to high school education is indicative of the concern felt for this problem.

The University, which now has almost 8,000 students, is not likely to elect a President this spring. Elections were to be held next week, but Dr. George Wise, Chairman of the Board of Governors, cancelled them at the request of the Standing Commitee of the Senate. Dr. Wise is a candidate for the presidency, as is Dr. Giulio Racah, the University's Rector.

First Rain

WINTER announced itself with a vengeance this week, especially over the Tel Aviv area, where a 35-millimetre clouburst did tens of thousands of pounds' worth of damage. Firemen became life-savers, wading through neck-high torrents to extricate passengers from stalled cars and helping to evacuate children from flooded kindergartens. The brigade answered some 100 calls that day.

Farmers were anxious at what they consider the premature *yoreh* — the first rain. The downpour was heavy enough to germinate sown fields, and now they may wither since November is often dry. Pasture may also sprout and wither prematurely. But science is stepping in to help them.

Official priority is now being given to the cloud-seeding experiments. This will be the second year these are being carried out over Israel. Scientists are reasonably hopeful about the outcome. To some extent they are encouraged by the results of last year. They may be called entirely inconclusive as yet, but in Australia similar programmes have been carried out with resounding success. Our meteorologists will require an additional three to four years to evaluate the local results from a statistical point of view. If it is a success, the venture may become by far the cheapest method of replenishing this country's meagre water resources.

East African Study Mission First of Many

KNOW-HOW FOR NEW STATES

By PAUL KOHN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE biggest African study group yet to visit Israel is currently touring the country. The group of over 70 arrived here last week by chartered plane from Nairobi, and to underline the importance attached to the visit, Jomo Kenyatta saw them off personally.

The men and women of the group were brought together from four countries of East Africa — Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar, together an area about 100 times the size of Israel, with a popuation of over 24 million. Few of them knew each other before the Israel trip, for they hail from far-flung places and include parliamentarians, tribal chiefs, trade union presidents, journalists, farmers and others. The unifying denominator for them all is keenness to find out about trade unionism and cooperative systems.

Near Independence

All four countries represented are striding towards independence from British rule. Tanganyika and Uganda are to gain independence on December 9 of this year and October 9, 1962, respectively; Kenya and Zanzibar are still in the negotiation stage. In conversation with participants of the course we learned that they look to Israel for guidance because this country was previously under a British administration, because of the success story of the Histadrut and the cooperative movement here and because of the technical aid Israel has given West African countries, with no political strings attached. This "Israel awareness" in East Africa goes back two or three years, though some of the participants, such as Zanzibar's Othman Shariff, are well versed in Israel history since 1948, and even before that.

"In the past two years, Africans have returned to do very useful work after courses of several months in Israel. This has not gone unnoticed and we are eager to send more of our people here", Mr. James Karebe, the president of the Kenya Garment Union, told us. Mr. Karebe is slated to replace Tom Mboya as Secretary-General of the Kenya Federation of Labour once Kenya gains independence and Mr. Mboya takes his inevitable place in the cabinet. He believes that Israel is a fertile field for studies, "for I am sure in Kenya we shall be able to implement some of your methods. The Kupat Holim health scheme is one of these, and is a sure way to attract a larger number of workers to organized labour," he said.

The labour Federation in Kenya claims 600,000 members in 26 unions.

Coffee Country

Ariel Njeru is from Meru on the eastern slopes of Mt. Kenya, where he is secretary of the coffee growers' cooperative society. Coffee is Kenya's top export crop, some 30,000 tons of top grade coffee being grown there annually. He claims that the Africans' cooperative movement is hampered by the restrictions imposed by the administration, "but when we gain our independence Kenya's cooperative movement will develop rapidly."

Besides coffee, which is largely exported to the U.K. and Germany, tea, maize and wheat top the country's agriculture, with breweries the leading industry.

The Tanganyikans are mostly farmers active on various organizational bodies. In Tanganyika, too, agriculture leads industry, the most important crops being cotton, coffee and coconuts. A textile industry and diamond mining are also hard currency earners.

Labour Unions

Mr. S. A. Hadji of Dar-es-Salaam, the president of the Government Workers Union which claims 30,000 paid-up members, explains that in his country the trade union movement is well organized, 11 unions being affiliated to the Tanganyika Federation of Labour. "Yet on studying Israel's Histadrut structure we we find that at home there is room for improvement." Mr. Randhir Thaker, Editor of Dar-es-Salaam's "Ngrumo" daily, added that on a political level, Tanganyika, on achieving independence, will be eager to strengthen its ties with Israel.

Israel has already "dug a good foundation" in its relations with East Africa through its experts working there in various development projects, says Mr. Kesi Kabakyenga of Uganda. He especially welcomes the fact that Israel is not inviting only chiefs for study here.

The Secretary of the Uganda Trade Union Congress, Mr. Nakibinge Genera, said the current visit was particularly instructive for the way the Histadrut managed to organize labour also outside of the large cities. The U.T.U.C. congress claims 18,000 members in the cities out of a working population of 30,000.

Especially interested in Israel's agricultural - cooperative system and irrigation projects was Mr. Shariff, leader of Zanzibar's opposition Afro-Shirazi party. The British island protectrate, with a population of 300,000 (45,000 Arabs) is dependent entirely on agriculture. It supplies 80 per cent of the world's cloves, the main markets being in Indonesia and India, with copra the second most important crop. "Whilst your problem is too little water, ours is too much, but even so we can learn here ways to fight erosion," Mr. Shariff says. Unemployment is another major problem on Zanzibar.

Three Stages

The study tour has been divided into three stages — three days of lectures, six days of touring and a final two days of symposiums and summing up. The classroom days have included lectures on wage policies, collective bargaining, labour legislation and youth training, whilst the cooperation students have learnt about cooperative production, consumer cooperatives and their financing. The farmers were instructed at Kfar Hess in agricultural cooperation, the lectures being translated into Swahili. The six days of tours will see the East Africans in kibbutzim, moshavim, ports, industrial plants and development areas. On Saturday they were the guests of Eilat. The two journalists of the group have been the guests of the Government Press Office "Davar" and *The Jerusalem Post*. The ladies of the group have taken a special interest in public hygiene and home economics and learnt of Moetzet Hapoalot activities. Except for an hour off at the hairdressers' their programme has been as full as that of the men.

This group is considered here only the vanguard of further study missions over much wider fields.

Visitors from All Over

THIS week, the fifth anniversary of the Sinai Campaign, also witnessed an unprecedented influx of official visitors from all parts of the world. It was as fitting a manner as any to mark the date on which Israel broke out of the Red Sea blockade imposed by Egypt.

The list of this week's visitors and their countries of origin was impressive: from the U.S, came Senators Humphrey, Symington, Thurmond and Yarborough, as well as a clutch of Congressmen on private fact-finding missions. Their visit coincided with that of Assistant Secretary of State Phillips Talbot, busy acquainting himself with his new Middle East beat in the Department of State, and with that of a delegation of the Fund for the Republic headed by Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, former Chancellor of the University of Chicago.

From Africa came a delegation of the Christian Kimbanguist Church, which claims several million members in the two Congo Republics and the Rhodesias, headed by its spiritual leader Joseph Diangienda; and from Tanganyika, the acting Secretary-General of the ruling TANU party, Mr. Edward Barongo.

Latin-America was well-represented by several labour leaders: Messrs. Arnaldo Tabares and Carlos Nino of the Colombian Trades Union Congress and Mr. Augustin Salvat, financial secretary of Mexico's ruling party.

The "new" countries were not the only ones represented — the old continent, Europe, sent her representatives too: Lord Gladwyn of England, to attend the Balfour Day celebration; the Italian Minister of Finance, Mr. Guiseppi Trabucci, Mayor Paul Minot of Paris; and the Norwegian Socialist leader, Martin Tranmael.

The week was capped, however, by an announcement of a return visit to one of Israel's best friends in Asia. Prime Minister Ben-Gurion is at long last to reciprocate the visit here in 1955 of Burmese Prime Minister U Nu.

New State of the Union

THE Histadrut Secretary-General, Mr. Aharon Becker, this week made public a programme aiming at introducing greater central control over the operations of the Histadrut's ramified economic enterprises. Attempts of such a nature had been launched over the past few years with varied success. A great furore was caused, it will be recalled, when Mr. Pinhas Lavon divided powerful Solel Boneh into three autonomous corporations. This attempt of the Histadrut leadership to impose its will on another powerful offspring, the bus cooperatives, was less successful.

This was the first time that Mr. Becker, the trade unionist *par excellence*, has revealed his mind on his plans for the Histadrut's economic empire. Mr. Mordecai Namir's term of office as Secretary-General was characterized by the construction of large, impressive Histadrut buildings and the granting of a completely free hand to managers of Histadrut concerns, such as Mr. Hillel Dan. Mr. Lavon ruled the Federation with a strong hand, and did his best to clip the wings of the managements. Mr. Becker, a man of a more conciliatory nature, is expected to proceed more cautiously and without breaking his opponents.

A negotiator of long experience, Mr. Becker puts great store by committees, and accordingly his programme involves control by means of composite bodies. His blueprint (still to be thrashed out in greater detail) calls for the establishment of departments within Hevrat Ovdim, the Histadrut holding company. These departments will look after finance, foreign investments industry, cooperatives, worker management, the coordination of the activities of all public and State-owned concerns in which the Histadrut has an interest (this includes the largest companies in the land, from El Al to Mekorot) and a new area of economic research and control.

Solel Boneh's three corporations will be treated as a separate entity with a roof executive in overall control. The directors of each department will constitute a management that will meet frequently and advise the Hevrat Ovdim Secretariat, which will thus be bereft of some of its powers. The radical change is at this level, for it means that the "managerial class" will have a greater say in running Histadrut economic affairs than the political appointees who form the Hevrat Ovdim Secretariat, chosen according to the party key.

Fees Upped

THE three quarters of a million members of the Histadrut were also served notice last week that they would be expected to pay higher membership fees. Basic fees have not been increased since 1957, although various incidental payments have, and the Histadrut Treasurer, Mr. Yehoshua Levi, has now proposed to raise revenue. Both the promise of higher income and Mr. Becker's programme were aimed at preparing the way for Wednesday's sessions of the Histadrut Executive, which will determine the Labour Federation's policy for the coming two years.

Explaining that "rising expenditure" had compelled the Histadrut to ask for more money of its members, Mr. Levi also said that most of the money would go to cover the perennial deficits of Kupat Holim and other mutual aid institutions. He offered no plan for cutting down the vast expenditure on the sick fund. Although the finance committee has to work out details it is understood that the labour leaders wish to collect another IL2m. per annum for Kupat Holim alone.

Histadrut members have had to pay five per cent of their gross income in membership fees — but only up to a ceiling income of IL365. According to Mr. Levi's proposals this ceiling will be raised to IL420. Thus the fees of members earning under IL365 will not go up. But members earning over IL100 will be charged an extra Kupat Holim fee ranging from 21 ag. to IL1.49

THE MIDDLE EAST SCENE

By Amnon Bartur

Egypt's Copts in Jeopardy

ABDUL Nasser's Third Revolution, whose first victims have been the millionaires and the "reactionaries" and which is claimed to aim at "changing the political, social and economic face of Egypt," is now in full swing. One group of Egyptians which would no doubt suffer acutely, if indirectly, from the measures of this revolution is the old Coptic community whose legal and economic foundations had already been undermined by drastic actions taken by the regime.

Though there has not been anything like organized persecution of the Coptic community, there are signs that the position of the Copts is being gradually but systematically eroded. According to a study published in the August-September issue of "Middle Eastern Affairs," the Copts in Egypt have been subjected to all kinds of subtle official discrimination, and although the regime's declared policy is that "Religion is for God, but the country is for all," the once official ideal of partnership between Copt and Moslem is irretrievably lost.

The author of the article, Mr. Edward Wakin, is Associate Professor of Communication Art at Fordham University, and seems to be a Copt himself; after citing Article 7 of the Provisional Constitution which speaks of the equality of all Egyptians before the law, he asks: "How can a minority that is so equal feel so unequal? Why does a minority that enjoys generally the privileges of a higher standard of living than the majority feel underprivileged?"

"The True Egyptians"

In order to answer these questions, Mr. Wakin first gives a few historical and demographical details. The Copts, he reminds us, were the original human material of the Nile Valley, "the people conquered by the Roman, Greek, Turk, Mameluke, French and British, as well as Arab, invader." Through conversion, we are told, the Copts provided probably 80 per cent of Egypt's present Moslem population; they fought side by side with Moslems since the beginning of the modern nationalist movement; and they continually refer to themselves as the "true Egyptians," pointing out that even the word Copt is a corruption of the Greek word for Egyptian.

In socio-economic terms, "the Copts are everywhere — from *fellahin* farmer to Alexandria cotton brokers, from the rural poor to urban government workers," and they cluster in both the fashionable Cairo and Alexandria suburbs and squalid quarters indistinguishable from their Moslem counterparts. They are spread throughout the country, though their greatest concentration is in Upper Egypt. The Copts, moreover, "are identifiable as a privileged few as well as a beleaguered minority, as a nation, a church and a community." There are lessons to be learnt from the fact that the Copts, though favoured by circumstances in many respects, cannot attain partnership with their Moslem countrymen. "For the minorities in Syria, Turkey, Jordan and Iraq," the author writes, "the Coptic experience might read as the handwriting on the wall. For the Lebanese Christians, it is an indicator of what would happen if Lebanon was absorbed into a Moslem Arab hegemony."

Devastating Threat

One of the curious aspects of the Coptic "problem" is that, while members of this community would agree that they are fighting for survival, "the danger is not explicit and immediate." In the author's view this state of affairs, though unintended, is "a devastating threat in itself." The pressures the Copts feel tend to be uneven, the actions taken against them are "haphazard and hard to distinguish from the repressive actions of a dictatorship against all its citizens." What

(Continued on Page 11)

PELTOURS
TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Day	Hour	Carrier	To
SUN. Nov. 5	0600	EL AL	Istanbul
	0800	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
	0800	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0900	ALITALIA	Rome
	0950	EL AL	Zurich, London
	1025	BEA	Athens, Rome, London
	1100	EL AL	Rome
	1600	EL AL	Nicosia
	1705	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Delhi, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo
	1815	BOAC	Teheran
	2245	EL AL	Teheran
	2350	EL AL	Johannesburg
MON. Nov. 6	0445	AIR FRANCE	Paris
	0600	EL AL	Istanbul, Vienna
	0630	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0800	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1025	BOAC	Geneva, London
	1030	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1130	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam
TUES. Nov. 7	0740	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	0820	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	0840	EL AL	Paris, London, New York
	0900	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0950	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	1040	EL AL	Athens, Munich
	1025	BEA	Athens, Rome, London
	1050	KLM	Munich, Amsterdam
	1815	BOAC	Teheran
WED. Nov. 8	0620	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0820	EL AL	Zurich, Paris
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1005	BOAC	Geneva, London
	1030	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1200	EL AL	Rome, Brussels
THUR. Nov. 9	0600	EL AL	Rome, London
	0800	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York,
	0800	SWISSAIR	Zurich
	1000	EL AL	Istanbul, Vienna
	1015	SABENA	Vienna, Brussels
	1030	BEA	Athens, Rome, London
FRI. Nov. 10	0600	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0800	EL AL	Nicosia
	0820	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	0830	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	0900	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0950	KLM	Rome, Amsterdam
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1020	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1230	EL AL	Munich, Paris

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	to:
SUN.	Nov. 5	ZION	Limassol/Naples/Marseilles/Gibraltar/New York
TUES.	Nov. 7	ENOTRIA	Larnaca/Piraeus/Bari/Venice/Trieste
THUR.	Nov. 9	MOLEDET	Limassol/Genoa/Marseilles

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Haifa: 62 Rehov Ha'atzmaut Tel. 4561/2
Hadera: Rehov Weizmann Corner Rehov Herzl Tel. 2927
Rehovot: Rehov Herzl Tel. 961060
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THE JERUSALEM POST *Interviewpoints*

IN most parts of the world and for many generations, the Jews have been accustomed to being a minority often living under discriminatory laws formulated by the people among whom they lived. It is only in Israel in the last 13 years that Jews have been in a majority and in control of the State. The Bible repeatedly requires the people that were once "strangers in the land of Egypt" not to "vex strangers within their gates." How, then, are the Jews treating the country's 220,000 Arabs? Mr. Salim Jubran, Director of the Arab Department of the Workers' Council in Haifa (at right) of Mapai, and Mr. Simcha Flapan, Director of the Arab Department of Mapam, discuss below the problems of the Israel Arabs.

AN ARAB ALSO AN ISRAELI

By Phillip Gillon

SALIM Jubran was born in the village of Caesarea in 1920. He qualified as a teacher, taught and then worked in the Teachers' Association before the establishment of the State. For many years he has been a prominent organizer in the Histadrut in Tel Aviv and Haifa.

Simcha Flapan was born in Poland and immigrated to Israel in 1930 at the age of 18. He has been a member of Kibbutz Gan Shmuel ever since and has three children and a grandson, all of them still in the kibbutz. He is a well-known writer on Mapam's ideological attitudes, particularly in respect of issues affecting Arabs, and has occupied his present post in Mapam since 1958.

"The heart of the problem," says Salim Jubran, "is to find the correct formula for the Israel Arab to feel that loyalty to the State does not conflict with loyalty to the Arab people. I consider myself both a good Israeli and a good Arab, but there are other Arabs who cry that this is impossible without being a traitor. The first objective must be to make it clear that they are mistaken."

He says that the Arabs can be divided into several groups. One group consists of those who are indifferent to the power controlling the State, claiming that it is all one whether Turks or British or Jews or Arabs dominate the Government: they go about their daily lives without concerning themselves with such matters. According to Mr. Jubran's estimate, this group is probably in the majority. He says that the second group is formed by people like himself, who see the possibility of the co-existence of Israel with the Arab countries in the area, and do not think that there must be conflict between the Jewish State and the cause of the Arabs. This group includes all the people who are active in the Histadrut, not only as employees but also as members. The position of people holding these views is perhaps the most complex and difficult, he says, because they have to explain their credo not only to the outside world but also to themselves.

The third group is made up of those Arabs who are opposed to Israel and the Jewish people; some of them are even prepared to make real sacrifices and to go to war if necessary, to attack the State.

"Paradoxically, most of the people in this group are the young and not those people who remember the pre-1948 days," he says. "We who were here then know how our leaders betrayed and abandoned us, lied to us and looked after themselves at our expense, so we are receptive to new ideas and can estimate the situation fairly. The young people who never knew that period but grew up in Israel under democratic conditions see Abdul Nasser as the hope of the Arab world. Even the events in Syria have not shaken them; they accept Nasser's interpretation. In fact, we call them 'Nasserists.'"

A further complication is that many of the "Nasserists" are also Communists. The slogan of the Israel Communist Party on last May Day was, "Long live the unity of the Communists and the Arab Nationalists!" When Khrushchev and Nasser have a tiff, the Communist vote drops, as in the 1957 elections. These Arabs support the Communist Party because they consider it the only anti-Zionist and anti-Jewish State party.

* * *

SIMCHA Flapan says that there is no point in dividing the Arab community in this fashion. He feels that there are all kinds of categories and that attitudes to the State do not remain fixed. Some Arab citizens move from one category to another, depending on their problems and the policy of the authorities. The Communists have gained support because of their resentment of the military government and a feeling that there is discrimination; the young generation of Arabs express their protest against the situation by voting Communist without really believing in Marxism or Communism.

He agrees that Nasser is popular among them but adds "one should differentiate between those who admire Nasser as the 'strong man' who will unite the Arab world against Israel and those who admire him for his struggle for independence and progressive social reforms. We have nothing in common with the first type but we are in favour of a friendly discussion with the second group for the common cause of peace." He suspects that there has been a change lately in the Jewish attitude to Nasser as reflected in the press. There seems to be a tendency to treat Nasser more seriously than before and not just to

brush him aside. Flapan is convinced that there need be no antagonism between loyalty to the State and active interest in the Arab communities outside Israel. The aim of Israel's policy should be to make them proud of being Israelis and proud of belonging to the Arab community as a whole. Mr. Flapan believes that it is possible to establish such a state of mind in the Israel Arabs and that it is also necessary to do so. He adds that this is the first test of Israel's relationship to the Arab world, and that success in this aspect of the State's relations with the Israel Arabs could be an important factor in bringing about peace between Israel and the Arab world.

But, he goes on, this is quite impossible as long as there is military government giving the Arabs a feeling of discrimination and humiliation. Military government is the symbol for the Arabs, especially for the young generation, of second-class citizenship. Flapan maintains that the Arabs cannot integrate into the life of the State as long as such condition exist.

He claims that the Arabs do not suffer psychologically from military government, but practically as well. "The Arab has a feeling of dependence and even if he gets a permit to move about, he fears that he may lose it. It is a well-known fact that the military government interferes in all spheres of life, and, in fact, the State Controller has confirmed in his report that the military government interferes in such matters as employment, permits for agricultural equipment, municipal affairs and the granting of shop licences. No Arab intellectual can get a job without a recommendation from the military governor, and nobody connected with Mapam can hope to get such a recommendation. The military government is close to Mapai and issues its recommendations according to political affiliations.

"Of course, we know that there are security problems on the border. But, according to our experience, the military government is not needed to solve such problems. At a recent seminar of Arab intellectuals, one representative of a border village pointed out that the military government people leave the villages at four in the afternoon and return at eight the next day. Some border villages only see the military government once or twice a week. Who looks after security while they are away? Half a million permits are issued annually, and who can possibly keep track of them?"

Mr. Flapan repeats that he knows that there are security problems in the border areas, but he claims that these are receiving attention from other bodies and that the military government is not needed. In the meantime there are economic and social problems which are because the army plans defence and cannot be expected to tackle such difficulties. Nothing is done by the military government to bring about the successful integration of the Arab youth, they have no vocational training, no social contacts, no work for the intelligentsia—they have been called correctly "youth without a tomorrow." On the other hand, they see that in the Jewish sector long-range and short-range plans are being made.

"There are three basic questions which have not been tackled — lack of land for nearly half the 37,500 breadwinners in the villages; inefficient development — only four per cent of Arab land is irrigated compared to 40 per cent of Jewish land; permanent employment for the young generation and suitable employment for the intelligentsia.

* * *

MR. Jubran denies emphatically the allegation that the military government practises party discrimination or that it takes any action to prevent people from earning a livelihood. He says that most Arabs do not feel the military rule at all. Things have changed considerably since 1948/49 — in fact, where they used to look to the military commander as all-important, now they do not even know him. Permits are so easily obtained that they cause no real hardship.

The military government even has certain advantages on occasion because it can be used to cut red tape and to short-circuit bureaucratic procedure, as in the building of schools. He does think that there is room for improvement in detail, and mentions the example of the village of Shfaram, which he thinks is so far from any border — it is further than Acre — that it should be excluded from the restricted areas.

He does not agree at all with the contention that the military government serves no military purpose in the defence of the country. He does not pretend to be an expert on strategy or tactics and so cannot give chapter and verse to prove the contention that Israel's security could be endangered through the border villages if military control was completely abolished, but thinks it obvious that relaxation of all restrictions is hazardous.

He emphasises that the security of the country is as important for the Israel Arabs as for the Jews. He himself has been told: "When Nasser comes, you will be the first to get it!" He says bluntly that it is stupid to concede that the State must defend itself and then to tie its hands so as to make such defence impossible. "It's a fact that there are villages on both sides of the border — and, until there is real peace with our neighbours, we will need some form of control."

With regard to the social and economic problem, he points to the vast progress made in the Arab sector. "A Palestine Arab who left wouldn't recognize the country if he returned, and would not know his own home. I remember what it was like in our village of Caesarea. Now the standard of living has changed completely. There are schools, clinics, roads, electricity, water, banks, tractors, buildings. In the village of Tamra there used to be one radio in the house of the mukhtar, to which only he had the key and on which they could only get the one station of Jerusalem. Now there are 570 radios and several television sets!

"Mapam tells the people that all these improvements are nothing, only their due, and are only 50 per cent of what they should be getting. They compare the Arab villages with Jewish towns and say that the Arabs are suffering from discrimination. But they are only misleading the people!"

As to Flapan's "three basic questions," Jubran rejects both his principles and his statistics. He denies that thousands of Arabs in the villages are unemployed — to the contrary, the villagers cannot get labourers. He considers the allegation about lack of irrigation a denial of the evidence of Flapan's own eyes and he questions the figures given as to the intelligentsia. Those who have no real profession have problems, but the fully qualified are being absorbed in Government departments and the Histadrut. There is a great need for good teachers.

He criticizes the income tax provision as applied to Arab farms. He says that basically the Arabs never had income tax and it was not part of their lives in the same way as the Jews were always accustomed to it. The Arab farmers work on quite different principles and have no hired labour or records as the Jews have, and the assessment is made unimaginatively and without taking the special Arab conditions into account.

But this is a practical criticism which can be remedied by appropriate action and does not abate the fundamental truth that the Arabs have prospered in the Jewish State as never before in the history of the country. Salim Jubran blames the antagonism of many Arabs to the Jewish State on the party competition for their votes. He says bluntly that the Mapam and Communist parties are completely unscrupulous and, hypocritical in their efforts to attract the voters. *Al-Misrad*, another Mapam paper, published cartoons featuring the Jews as villains in a style reminiscent of Cairo. Although Mapam was in the last government and subscribed to government policies, it attacked these policies in its Arab press and at public meetings in the Arab sector.

He quotes as proof of this hypocrisy the proposed Land Law Consolidation Bill, which was supported by Mapam's Hebrew paper, *Al Hamishmar*, because they thought it suited the Jewish kibbutzim. Mapam members of the Knesset, (including the Arab member) voted in favour of the Bill before its amendment. Yet in the Arab areas and in the Arab press Mapam described the bill as "Theft of Arab Land."

With regard to the Bet Netofa Canal for the Jordan line, which may take a maximum of 90 metres of the farmland of two Arab villages, *Al Hamishmar* strongly supported the building of the canal. But the Mapam Arab press alleged that it was "Robbery of 1900 Dunams" and tried to work up violent sentiment against it. Mapam has encouraged young Arabs to study for a year or two in Mapam kibbutzim, but both the Mapam Central Committee and their kibbutzim refused to allow these young Arabs to become members. What happens, he asks, when a young Arab spends two years at a kibbutz? He cannot learn Zionism but he does learn nationalism combined with socialism, so he goes out believing in the doctrines of Nasser, who claims to be both a socialist and an Arab nationalist. Mapam socialism in its kibbutzim is geared to Jewish but not to Arab needs.

* * *

SIMCHA Flapan denies most emphatically the allegations of hypocrisy. He says that Mapam does not talk different languages in the Jewish and Arab areas, but fights chauvinism in both places. When the Land Consolidation Bill was published in detail, Mapam made it clear that the Bill did nothing for the consolidation of lands or the development of Arab agriculture — he himself published articles in *Al Hamishmar* which were identical with those appearing in the Arab press. With regard to the canal, they have supported the Jordan scheme in both Jewish and Arab newspapers, but they did point out that it has not yet been proved that the suggested canal, 80-90 metres wide, is the only way of implementing the project. A Government pamphlet published in 1957 indicated that there would be an underground pipe. He himself had engaged in discussion with Moshe Dayan in *Ha'aretz* and his articles were reprinted in the Arab press.

Mapam made it clear when it joined the Government, both in 1955 and 1959, that it would continue its struggles for the abolition of Military Government and the attainment of equality.

With regard to the Arab youth in kibbutzim, he claims with pride that Mapam was the first party to give the Arabs vocational training and instruction in modern agricultural methods by bringing them into the kibbutzim. He says that this proved of such great value that the idea was imitated in Mapai kibbutzim. "We don't think that the kibbutz is a form suitable for the Arab community," he says. "It would be very artificial, and we do not encourage the Arabs to leave their own communities. But there is no opposition in principle if the members of the kibbutz are in favour of it."

Dealing with the criticism that the parties have done harm by competing for Arab votes, he says that only three parties are of any political force and take any interest in the Arabs. These are Mapam, Mapai and the Communists. Mapai has no ideological approach but dominates the military government and Histadrut and so gets votes, not because of identification with Mapai politics, but because of the power the party wields. This is proved, he says, by the fact that Mapai receives about 50 per cent of the Arab votes — "nobody can argue that the Arabs support and admire Ben-Gurion more than the Jews do." The Arab lists, he alleges, are established by the military government and votes are directed by it.

Mapam has taken the hard road of offering an ideology and has waged an ideological struggle with communism in defence of Zionism and of the Jewish State. Mapai has ignored these issues.

"If we talk of hypocrisy," he adds, "Mapai's Arab papers never published the speeches of their leaders in which they said they would never take back any of the refugees, while we have always disclosed our policy."

"Our position with regard to the refugees," Mr. Flapan goes on, "is that Israel should take back an agreed number of refugees within the framework of the peace settlement." He has no particular number in mind — this will be settled when the peace is negotiated. Obviously, Israel will have to take back only those refugees who favour peaceful relations and agree to live in the framework of the Jewish State. Naturally, the question of where they will go will have to be considered in accordance with the development of the country in the last 13 years.

* * *

SALIM Jubran recalls that he was in Haifa Port about to leave the country in 1948 when he heard the radios urging the Arabs to return to their homes and saw Mayor Shabetai Levy weeping. He took his family — 11 souls — away from the port back to their home and has never regretted his decision. He remembers the Grand Mufti urging the Arabs to leave for a week or two — the Arab leaders were the first to join their families in the Lebanon and Damascus. They created the problem and are to blame for it.

"The problem of the refugees is both political and human. Many of them were not born in Palestine and came from the Lebanon and Syria because of the attraction of prosperity — I do not consider these to be genuine refugees, since they merely went back to their original homes."

Of the others, he thinks that some should be allowed to come back to rejoin their families. But, he asks, if the Arab States genuinely believe that these refugees can return and can find their places in the Jewish State, why are they being enlisted as soldiers to fight Israel? Why are they taught to hate the country which they dream of inhabiting?

"And where will they go? Will they agree to go to the Negev, like the Jewish immigrants? Obviously not — they will want their old lands back. I wonder how many Mapam kibbutzim, which now occupy former Arab areas, will give up that land to the refugees?"

DUET

By Ephraim Kishon

USSR: Well?

USA: Well, what?

USSR: Did you hear?

USA: We heard.

USSR: 75 nice cosy megatons. Soon we'll explode 100. Next spring, the Lord willing, we'll come out with 1,000.

USA: 500 are enough to blow up the globe. What the hell do you need 1,000 megatons for?

USSR: We are playing it safe, that's all.

USA: Something terrible may happen!

USSR: Then surrender! It's all your fault, you and your obstinacy. Become Communists, and there'll be no bombs, no radiation, no fall-out...

USA: Russia will also get fall-out.

USSR: Maybe. But the Soviet people are not afraid of it.

USA: Why not?

USSR: Because they don't know a thing about it. While you capitalist "heroes" are shaking in your boots, the Camp of Peace goes on producing with its characteristic calm. Come on, be sports and become Communists!

USA: Never. We also have bombs.

USSR: All right, so you also have bombs. But what are you going to do with them? Drop them on us? Kill millions of innocent women and children?

USA: And you?

USSR: We are savages, we are inhuman. We don't give a damn. Believe me, as a pal, the only way for you to avoid utter destruction is to agree—and promptly—to Communist rule. No problems, no troubles...

USA: We don't want to!

USSR: You'll be sorry! Remember: the advantage is with him who drops the first bomb!

USA: Maybe we'll drop it?

USSR: You? You won't drop anything. You have a conscience.

USA: All right, so we'll drop it right after you. We'll blow up all of Russia.

USSR: A fat lot of good that is going to do you! Are you going to feel better in your graves because you took Russia along? You talk like a bunch of kids, so help me! Wouldn't it be so much simpler to let us grab the whole world and be done with it?

USA: Look, I've been aiming to ask you for quite a while: as a matter of fact, why do you have to grab the whole world? Is Communism that good?

USSR: The hell it is.

USA: Then why?

USSR: Do I know? One has to do something. Life is brief, my friend.

USA: Then let's live in peace.

USSR: Let's. Resign yourselves to Communism and all your worries are over.

USA: Never. We'd rather fight.

USSR: What kind of talk is this? Think of your families, you stubborn people!

USA: You think of your families!

USSR: We won't! And please stop these idiotic comparisons. We are not like you! Our position is much easier. You live in plenty, have wonderful houses, cars, beautiful women, you can't afford to die. But we have nothing to lose under our awful Communist regime. See? We stand to win more. Surrender, I beg you, it's better to be a Communist than a radioactive cloud, anyway.

USA: But we're not Communists!

USSR: It's like talking to a wall! Do you want to be physically annihilated?

USA: Just as much as you do!

USSR: Again worrying about me? Worry about your own New York! We can see acres of smouldering ruins, smoke, fall-out . . , horrible . . ,

USA: We can see the same thing in Moscow.

USSR: Tell me, are you pretending, or are you really such a fool? We've told you a thousand times if we've told you once that you are trembling in your boots and we aren't. A little bit of logic, man! It's always he that is more afraid who has to surrender.

USA: Not always.

USSR: Besides, when all is said and done, Communism is not that bad. You can get used to it. You may even like it. All right, you eat less, sleep less, live less. Still, it's better than total annihilation.

USA: You, too...

USSR: You say that once more and we'll break off negotiations! We are not you! We have no enlightened public opinion, yellow press, etc. If the Comrade wakes up in a bad mood or has one of his terrible tantrums, he may send off the missiles.

USA: He'll get some missiles on his own head as well.

USSR: But for God's sake, he doesn't care! He's crazy.

USA: So is Kennedy!

USSR: That's a lie!

USA: So help me. Lately, he's become completely mixed up.

USSR: Propaganda.

USA: No, we're dead serious. The President's closest collaborators say he's liable to do the most horrible things...

USSR: You are bluffing!

USA: Don't say that! Don't say that! He's completely hysterical. Maybe right now in his feverish brain...

USSR: Listen, listen, this is unfair. You are civilized, Christian gentlemen, you can't behave the way we do!

USA: Why not?

USSR: Why not? Because any babe-in-arms knows that in the end Communism has to win everywhere.

USA: Even in Russia?

USSR: Eventually even there.

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

THE MIDDLE EAST SCENE

(Continued from Page 1)

is more, Abdul Nasser is so insistent that all Egyptians are equal that he will suppress any attempt — by Moslem or by Copt — to point out inequities. "In the process, the regime is creating a characteristic type of Arab reality — verbal — while the Coptic complaint against Nasser is a negative one — inaction and indifference."

The clear trend which this unique minority experience shows is the decline of the Copts *as a community* and their reduction to a mere religious minority. This is attested by a reduction of the number of Copts accompanied by a revival of the Coptic church. "There will be fewer Copts, but they will be more faithful in a religious sense, more highly committed in a sociological sense, and weaker in a political and economic sense," the author explains.

Beginning of the End

Mr. Wakin quotes "one of the most important members of the Coptic community," whose career parallels the modern Egyptian nationalist movement, as setting down three periods in Coptic-Moslem relations during this century:

- The first period culminated in the nationalist agitation after World War I and the partnership in the early years of the Wafd Party. This was "the high point of mutual relations."
- The period from the late 1920s until the mid-1940s, which was "tenuous."
- The third period, beginning with the anti-Christian campaign of the Moslem Brotherhood, "marked the beginning of the end." Ever since, this Copt adds, "a systematic programme has been under way to make Egypt a Moslem country and to exclude the Copts altogether from government, business and education."

This process is fairly accurately reflected in the evolution of the role of the Copt representative in the Cabinet, usually the Minister of Supply. There was a time when this Minister sat in the Cabinet as an equal partner; with the "tenuous" stage he came to regard himself as the militant representative of the Copts and advocate of their rights; but with the third stage, this Minister has become the representative of the Government among the Copts, a mere Government spokesman!

The question of representation is connected with the fiction of the 90-10 per cent formula of distributing privileges, jobs and power, following the line of the official population ratio. Aside from the fact that Copts object to this as an unfair criterion, there is the vexed question of how many Copts actually live in Egypt today. While the Government claims that they are one in every 10, some Copts claim that they constitute one in six, five or even four Egyptians. Foreign sources quoted by the author have estimate that there are 4,000,000 Copts in a population of 24,000,000, or 16 per cent of the total. This figure "is confirmed by a leading authority, a Western-educated missionary and scholar whose lifetime concern has been the Copts."

Two leading indicators of the threat to the Coptic community are loss of economic status and conversion. Economic pressures abound, but they are exerted in such a way that community response becomes hard to mobilize: if an established Copt participates in any organized demand for equality and partnership his position would be jeopardized. As to conversion to the religion of the majority, there are no exact statistics. But a fairly reliable estimate is that 5,000 Copts become Moslems each year, their motives being generally either a desire to obtain an easy Moslem divorce or to get a job. "The sharp rise in conversion . . . reflects the growing pressure felt by the Coptic community: This after all is the way the Moslems became a majority in the first place."

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Monetary Policy And Capital Import

How the inflow of funds and goods affect inflation and the foreign exchange reserve.

By Dr. E. Lehmann,
Joint General Manager, Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M.

WHEN Israelis speak about monetary policy they normally use simplified notions of the Quantity Theory of money. They mention as inflationary factors deficits in the budgets of the Government, the Jewish Agency, and the Municipalities, the increase in the total volume of bank credit or the increase of the means of payment in consequence of the inflow of foreign exchange and its conversion into Israel Pounds. The credit policy of the Central Bank, which determines the liquidity ratio of the commercial banks, is considered the chief measure controlling and neutralizing the inflationary tendencies.

However, such discussions deal with the problems from too narrow an angle.

An example may suffice to clarify this point. If all economic processes are related to impulses from the money side at home, changes in the balance of payments, the foreign trade deficit, etc., inevitably appear as a result of inflationary forces within the country, while the Central Bank seems to have at its disposal few remedial weapons to correct this situation and to influence the business cycle. These weapons are mainly quantitative and selective credit controls and — as a last resort, — currency devaluation.

This way of thinking, although theoretically correct, involves the danger that credit control instruments may be used in an exaggerated manner mainly because they are believed to wield more power than they really do. The Central Bank is allowed to carry out an independent policy of its own in order to influence the nation's business cycle, responsible for the nation's economic policy and development to a larger extent that is fair and justified.

The simple truth is that no policy which aims at influencing the business cycle can limit itself to dealing with items on current account, but must consider those on capital account a well. This applies in particular to Israel during the last few years. The size of the Government debt to the Central Bank has not shown any spectacular changes. The higher liquidity of the economy seems to have resulted to a large extent from the conversion of foreign exchange into Israel Pounds. And the expansion of bank credit continues mainly within the framework of a selective credit policy implemented by the Central Bank and the Government.

* * *

OBVIOUSLY, every inflation ultimately leads to boom conditions. However, capital movements from and to Israel are nowadays only to a very limited degree conditioned by differences between the local and international price structure and interest rates. Neither have these capital movements been markedly influenced by Central Bank activity or by monetary measures. And yet they represent an important factor in relation to the business cycle.

As regards the capital account, three factors are mainly responsible for its bearing on the business cycle: capital imports, investment and saving.

The influence of capital imports on Israel economy has fluctuated considerably in the course of time. To a certain degree we have not always been conscious of these fluctuations.

At first the conception prevailed that a maximum of capital imports in any form was desirable and even necessary in order to develop the local economy and put it on its feet. Ever since the early beginnings of Jewish settlement in this country it was taken for granted, and justly so, that there could be no colonization or development of a backward territory without the help of foreign capital. The example of the United States — which had remained a debtor country from the time of the first white settlers until World War One — was often cited as proof of the normalcy of such debtor country status. Moreover, in this country a considerable portion of the foreign capital did not constitute any additional indebtedness to the outside world, being virtually immigrant capital, even though there are occasionally considerable time-lags between the coming of the capital and that of its owner. Be this as it may, for many years capital imports seemed to be a good thing presenting no problems at all. Under the British Mandate and while Palestine remained within the Sterling bloc, no balance of payment problems could arise. During the first few years after the establishment of the State of Israel and during the ensuing period of mass immigration, the inflow of capital from abroad simply served to keep the population alive. But during the past year or two an element of doubt has for the first time crept into the issue.

* * *

IN order to understand the question we must, first of all accept the basic fact that any economy can absorb capital from abroad in two ways only: as import of goods or as an increase in the foreign exchange reserves of the Central Bank.

In some countries a foreign exchange equalization fund is apt to neutralize the impact of capital movements on the monetary system; but there is no such fund in Israel.

If the inflow of funds from abroad takes place in the form of imported goods, it has a soothing, deflationary effect. It neutralizes the influence of excessive purchasing power within the economy, and helps in this way to avoid distortions of the price structure. On the other hand, such additional imports mean an increasing import surplus, i.e. a higher deficit in the balance of trade. Such a deficit is therefore unavoidable while the capital inflow continues, and must not be regarded as a danger. It is true that in general people are right about talking of a deterioration in the balance of trade when the import surplus continues to rise. But this is justified only so long as the discussion deals with current accounts. When inflationary forces lead to a distortion of prices, imports go up, export business becomes more and more difficult and the import surplus has to be paid for by increasing debts to the outside world. But obviously there is no reason for worry if such import surplus is brought about by the import of production goods which are financed by foreign long-term investments, possibly even without creating any considerable additional indebtedness to other countries.

Regrettably the two situations mentioned above do not ever occur in their pure form. We must therefore seek other criteria to indicate whether a deficit in the balance of trade should be considered a danger signal requiring some anti-inflationary measures to contract the public's purchasing powers, or a result of the economy's normal growth.

An analysis of foreign trade statistics may be of help to this end. If the import surplus is caused mainly by a large import of capital goods, especially means of production, while the import of consumer goods remains fairly low, the situation may generally be considered good. If it is the other way round, the situation is bad. However, here too the danger of over simplification exists. There is always the possibility of "substitution"; for instance, if manpower is employed on the creation of additional means of production instead of producing essential consumer goods which must then be imported, though only for the sake of economic expansion. Moreover, the origin of capital movements may also determine the way they influence the balance of trade.

* * *

THIS applies in particular to Israel where the inflow of capital from abroad is not always caused by differences in prices or interest rates, or by opportunities of capital gain. Let us have a look at the most important sources of capital imports in Israel today.

1. Immigrant capital and personal restitution payments from Germany: neither of these result in additional indebtedness to other countries. In the case of restitution payments, the inflow of funds from abroad is identical with an increase in the individual income of Israel citizens that means, in most cases, a rise in the standard of living. These payments nevertheless create certain problems:

- a monetary problem insofar as the German marks flowing in are not used immediately to finance additional imports. Being sold to the Central Bank against Israel pounds, they are apt to increase on the one hand the foreign exchange reserves of the Central Bank and on the other the means of payment,
- as far as the business cycle is concerned, such incoming amounts are likely to foster additional investment in spite of full employment.

We will revert to both these points at a later stage.

2. West German Reparations: here too no additional indebtedness to other countries is created. The inflow of capital takes the form of goods, no inflow whatsoever of foreign exchange being involved in the transaction. Although the balance of trade is fully affected, there is no monetary effect whatsoever apart from the "substitution effect" mentioned above. The import surplus so created should not cause concern, especially if it can be attributed to the import of ships, planes etc. which can be put into operation without requiring much additional investment.

3. Foreign investment in Israel industries, mainly in the form of shares: if such investment leads in the end to the import of machinery or other production goods the transaction has no monetary effect and the resulting import surplus is likewise without importance. The increase in the indebtedness to foreign countries is also relatively harmless, since dividends or capital repayments fall due only after the enterprise has earned its annual depreciation and profits, that is to say after the new investment has become productive.

* * *

ON the other hand, it should not be forgotten that even in this case there is an undesirable reinforcement of boom conditions since foreign investment implies additional local investment. Even though no expansion of bank credit may be involved in such local investment, there is no way of avoiding additional inflationary pressure. This is all the more true if foreign funds are invested in an existing enterprise, without any expansion of the enterprise or without any consequent import of goods. In this case there is no increase in the import surplus but a conversion of foreign exchange into Israel pounds, with all the undesirable results that this implies under boom conditions.

4. Often the inflow of foreign funds takes the form of long-term loans (such as the loans of the Export-Import Bank) or the sale abroad of bonds, or debentures of Israel financial institutions. Israel Bonds income also falls into this group, although the debt Bonds create is the least burdensome since their owners are bound to Israel by ties of sentiment and sympathy. Besides, a considerable portion of the Bonds are converted by their holders into Israel pounds and the external debt thus becomes an internal one.

But whether the amounts involved add to our foreign indebtedness or not, all the long-term loans are similar in that their effect depends on the use made of their countervalue. The loans' impact on the country's trade balance is determined by the extent to which they result in additional imports. The more this is the case, the higher the import surplus. The less this happens, the more the loans boost one of three things:

- the Central Bank's foreign exchange reserves—with all the resultant monetary expansion;
- demand on the home market —if the money is used by tourists to pay for their stay in the country;
- or inflationary pressure via the wage system — if the money is used to finance additional investment and thus creates additional demand for manpower at a time of full employment.

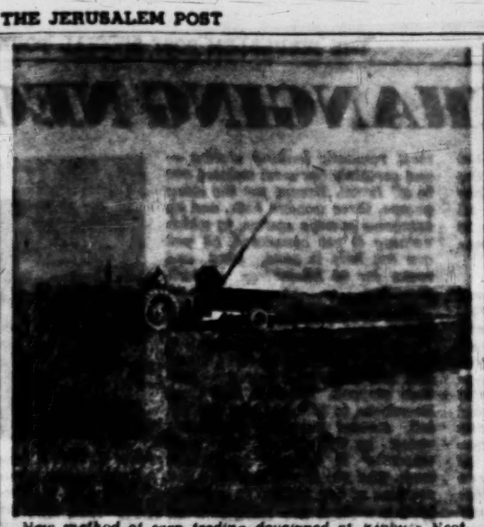
Even if a bondholder should present part of his Bonds as a free gift to an institution of higher learning, say in order to finance a new building for research purposes, this would aggravate the inflationary problem for the economy would thus be forced into an additional non-productive investment despite the boom and full employment. It is often argued that this is a price we have to pay in order to avail ourselves of bondholders' generosity and to get rid of a foreign debt, but the fact remains that it would be economically a sounder procedure to delay the investment until a time of less full employment. Using foreign loans to finance housing in the prevailing circumstances is even more questionable, especially if such loans are not long-term ones and not very cheap. Expensive loans from abroad for such purposes in times of inflation may be not much more advantageous than printing bank notes to finance building.

* * *

SO much for the inflow of funds from abroad in circumstances which are generally regarded as favourable. But there are also more harmful cases, such as a rise in the amount of the Jewish Agency bills payable in Geneva or New York, or the temporary use of expensive foreign money to finance speculative private housing activities.

A word should be added on capital import leading not to the import of goods but primarily to an increase in the foreign exchange reserve of the Central Bank. There again two alternatives exist. If such foreign exchange is sold to potential importers against Israel pounds, capital import again takes the form of foreign goods, a higher import surplus, and eventually higher demand for consumer goods, etc. If, on the other hand, the Central Bank increases its foreign exchange reserves by buying the foreign currency against Israel pounds, this increases the liquidity of the economy and raises the means of payment. A way out of this dilemma could only consist of a reduction of the foreign debt, both private and governmental, preferably liquidating its most burdensome elements, or of the temporary export of capital through the acquisition, for instance, of foreign securities by Israelis.

(To be concluded)



New method of carp feeding developed at Kibbutz Neot Mordechai in Galilee saves hundreds of man-hours. The powdered fish meal is shot out over the ponds by a tractor-hauled air pump and hopper. Photo by Braun

Stock Market:

DELEK BOOST

DELEK'S announcement of a 25 per cent bonus to shareholders in addition to its interim dividend of seven per cent was greeted with satisfaction, and when quotation of the shares was resumed they were quoted buyers only at 325 and 330 (for 25 per cent tax ceiling shares) the price rising next day to 326 and 332. Dubek's declaration of a five per cent interim dividend on its eight per cent preferred ordinary stock also helped market sentiment, but on the whole there was no definite tendency in the equities section.

Dollar-linked were slightly lower, index-linked were steady, and the premium for securities dollars fluctuated slightly. The second issue of six per cent Hollis (sterling, dollars and Swiss francs) has been completely sold out and the third issue — dollars convertible into Swiss francs — is expected within a few days.

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A Rising Investment Company

By Our Economic Editor

ONE interesting — and encouraging — feature of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange during its current slump has been the public's increasingly discriminating approach to the securities traded. Past readiness to take up virtually every stock put on the market — which had at times become a veritable rush — has completely disappeared, and issuing houses have learnt that underwriting also involves functions less pleasant than cashing in fees.

But neither has the market been swept by the bearish trend. Rather, a fairly selective evaluation has gradually developed, with more attention paid to the companies' profit and dividend performance.

One result of this development has been widely dissimilar price fluctuations, leading to a more uniform structure of the yield rates. The other result is the increasing popularity of the investment companies which offer the investing public spread of risk and expert management (including inside information, which is particularly important in view of the scant publicity of most Israel companies). One may expect that in the longer run this will also exert an impact on the companies' business and finance policies, which have hitherto been framed, in most cases, with utter disregard of the capital market.

It is against this background that one has to regard the extraordinary firmness of the shares of the Discount Bank Corporation, which have steadily risen and are now quoted almost 37 per cent above their issue price. To a certain extent this may be explained by technical reasons: the total amount floated — IL3.1m. of ordinary shares at 120 per cent — is relatively modest for a company of such stature and backing, and great care was taken not to place the shares among "stags." Personal elements may also have played a role, since the Discount Bank upholds a family tradition.

In addition, however, there is obviously a good deal of confidence in the DBIC's investment pattern and in its way of operation, based on active participation of the corporation's managers in the boards and inner councils of the affiliated and associated companies.

Last but not least, it seems that the DBIC's close contact with Latin American Jewry, which is providing an increasing part of our private investment resources, has also played a part in this success.

The DBIC's capital amounts to IL12.2m., of which IL8.5m. in shares — including all the founder shares (IL3m.) — is held by the Discount Bank and its closely associated investment company, the Israel Investment and Finance Corporation. Another IL0.3m. worth of ordinary shares is held by Inca Ltd. for a group of of South American investors, and IL2.1m. — issued in July last — by the wider public. The remaining IL1.2m. is a share premium reserve fund. The Discount Bank group interests are safeguarded by means of an ingenious clause providing that the founder shares receive one-tenth of any profits — whether these are distributed in cash or capitalized and turned into bonus shares — and then again their part of the rest, although otherwise they do not differ from ordinary shares. Since the company's declared policy is to distribute at least 75 per cent of its ordinary profits, the founder shares are assured of a high yield even under the present capital structure, and their yield is bound to rise rapidly in the wake of expanding activities financed by the issue of additional ordinary shares. On the other hand, should the corporation prove successful, the ten per cent management fee thus imposed may not be that exorbitant.

Most of the funds raised by the public issue have already been, or are being invested, and one may even surmise that another issue could follow fairly soon. Moreover, the company encourages foreign investors to purchase shares in its local enterprises, and the same policy is followed by the Development and Mortgage Bank of which the Discount Bank is half-owner. By the end of 1961 the aggregate amount of investments managed by this group may be expected to approximate IL30m., and this does not include over IL8m. in mortgages.

Contrary to the usual practice of investment trusts, the DBIC — like such investment companies as the PEC, Rassco, etc. — has acquired a substantial share in selected enterprises. As a result its activities are not confined to financial administration, but also include industrial promotion and management. A spread of risk is achieved by diversifying the company's portfolio. Of the IL8m. invested by the end of April 1961, banks and insurance accounted for IL1.8m., industry for IL3m., transport for IL1.8m., construction for IL1m., and the fuel industry for over IL1m. The DBIC owned shares in 15 companies at the time, the biggest investment being: IL1.4m. in Elco Ltd. (electrical engineering), representing 50 per cent of that enterprise's paid-up capital; IL1.14m. in Shimshon Tires and Rubber (13 per cent); IL1.16m. in Delek (six per cent); and IL1m. in a new Investments and Building Company which has already started operations in Ashdod and in Jerusalem (30 per cent).

The most interesting feature of the DBIC portfolio was, however, that apart from $400,000 invested in eight per cent Tri-Continental debentures (i.e. eight per cent of the investment's total) all of it consisted of ordinary and founder shares that the public has been spurning of late.

Some of the additions are, however, of considerable interest. The DBIC has acquired 10 per cent of the Argaman (textile dyeing factory) equity, has joined the Kitan Dimona textile mill (the whole group, including the Development and Mortgage Bank and foreign investors, have taken IL4m., i.e. one-third of that company's aggregate capital), and is about to enter (on a similar basis) into the new petrochemical enterprise now being set up in Haifa with a planned investment of $12m. Elco, by the way, is about to merge with the Saskely and Hoffman Company, obtaining majority control and thus acquiring a near monopolistic position in its field. Of lesser importance for the time being, but significant for DBIC policy, has been its assuming virtual control of Tami (an aluminium extrusion plant) and of Shamtan (lubricating oil blending and regeneration.

As a matter of fact, the balance sheets of all the companies controlled by the DBIC are characterized by sound liquidity growth and by satisfactory profits.

Economic News in Brief

The Euphrates Dam

● The first test of the economic policies and the political orientation of the new Syrian regime is likely to be provided by the way it handles the Euphrates Dam project, which had been envisaged by Abdul Nasser on the scale of the Aswan High Dam project.

The dam is to store 23 million cubic metres of water, irrigate 1.35 million acres of land, and generate some 4,000 million kilowatt hours of electricity annually. The total cost of the project has been estimated at $420m., including $140m. for construction, $70m. for the power station, and the remainder for an electric grid and an irrigation system.

The present plans were prepared by Soviet experts, and the main financing source was expected to be a West German loan of DM 500m., to be repaid over 20 years at 3.75 per cent interest. In addition to difficulties which may arise because of this combination, Syria may also have to deal with the apprehension in Baghdad over the suggested diversion of Euphrates water, which might adversely affect the existing and planned irrigation project in Iraq.

U.S. Recovery

● Industrial production in the U.S. of late has been rising rapidly, and has surpassed the pre-recession level.

The gross national product reached an annual rate of $528,000m. in the second quarter of 1961, and is expected to rise to $540,000m. by the end of the year, as against $500,000m. in the first quarter, when the recession was at its worst. Official spokesmen have predicted that the product may reach an annual rate of $600,000m. by the end of 1962.

Yet, the country's industrial production potential is still far from being fully exploited, the Kennedy Administration's experts point out, rejecting their cities' suggestion that the economic revival was brought about by inflationary measures. As a matter of fact, the current fiscal year (ending June, 1962) is expected to close with a deficit of $3-4,000m., but President Kennedy's advisors are confident that increased tax revenues resulting from the business recovery will make it possible to balance the budget for 1962-63.

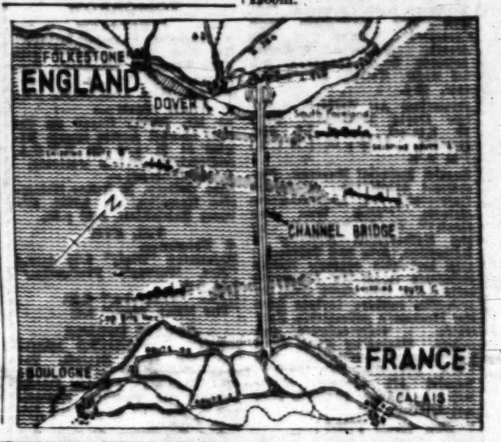
The danger of inflation is now seen looming from the wage and price increases, and President Kennedy is trying his best to persuade business leaders to keep prices stable in spite of the rises recently granted to workers in the automobile, steel, and several other industries.

The Channel Bridge

● Although no formal decision to build the English Channel bridge has been taken, the engineering details have been worked out.

The British terminal of the bridge will presumably be a little east of Dover, and the French terminal at Cap Blanc-Nez, between Boulogne and Calais. The entire structure will be 34 kilometres long and 33 metres wide, with five lanes for motor traffic, two railway tracks, and two cycling pathways. The roadway will be 140 metres above the low-water level, and almost 70 metres above the high-water level, but the carrying piers will go deep into the underwater rock structure which slopes down to a maximum depth of 80 metres. The span between the piers will be over 230 metres, but at least three spans will be upwards of 425 metres, to provide convenient channels for navigation.

Altogether there will be 145 piers of reinforced concrete supporting the 3.5-metre-thick steel girders, each of which will weigh several thousand tons. The total cost of the project has been estimated at more than £200m.



Misused Vegetable Control

ECONOMIC COMMENT

THE Treasury subsidy earmarked for vegetable growers under the Government's agreement with them amounts to no more than IL5m. for 1961/62, and even though the sum may be eventually somewhat exceeded, it is obviously of minor fiscal importance. The role of the subsidy in the farmers' income has also considerably decreased and it now accounts for six per cent at the most of the aggregate from vegetable proceeds. Nevertheless, the very existence of a subsidy has retained its pivotal function for the operation of the vegetable board, based as it is largely on maintaining floor prices and marketing quotas for the farmers' output. As the time for re-negotiating the vegetable agreement for the next fiscal year draws near, it is therefore in place to review the current policy and practice in this field.

Paradoxically, the criticism levelled at this policy was less severe when the subsidy involved was substantially bigger, both relatively and absolutely, for then it was justified by the need to assist settlers still inexperienced in agricultural techniques, and to induce them to expand production. Today, however, little remains of these arguments — even though they continue to be used — for the taxpayer's money now serves mainly to remove "surplus" deliveries from the market lest they depress prices below the level required to make vegetable growing remunerative. Ultimately it is therefore the consumer who now pays the cost, and present marketing controls should suffice to achieve the purpose of keeping prices adequate without having to resort to Treasury financing.

As a matter of fact, fruit and vegetable prices have risen more than the general price level in the past three years. In the first half of 1961 they averaged 25 per cent above the level of the corresponding period a year before and stood 50 per cent above the level of the first half of 1958, while the rest of the c-o-l index had risen by only 11 per cent over 1958. In the third quarter of 1961 vegetable prices eased somewhat, but a new advance is expected in the coming few months in view of the fact that the area under tomatoes and some other varieties has been reduced. Consumers — and economists — appear to be right when they argue that it would have been cheaper to pay higher subsidies to the producers while keeping prices stable.

* * *

PERHAPS such a complaint could be overlooked had the Vegetable Board achieved marked progress in production, marketing, export, etc. But unfortunately this has not been the case. The ups and downs in vegetable production have not been eliminated, and while there is no lack of excuses for unplanned fluctuations — from pests and the weather to human folly — there is a strong statistical suspicion that they follow more or less the traditional two-year cycle of high prices — expansion — slump — contraction — high prices etc.

The Board's attempts to plan and direct production have proved little successful, and in some cases utter failures which brought heavy losses in their wake (Money-maker tomatoes, Riverside onions, etc.).

Our expert endeavours may — or may not — prove of use for establishing contact with overseas markets in the long run. But for the time being they have ended in deficits. Nor has the Board succeeded in adjusting vegetable deliveries to local demand; the amount of "surpluses" taken off the market to be fed to cattle or destroyed has remained very large, and even seems to be on the rise. In the third quarter of 1961, for instance, it accounted for 25 per cent of total deliveries.

Most remarkable is the fact that although the Board's policy has been heavily weighed in favour of farmer interests, it has not been able to maintain the farmer's confidence, and to enforce compliance with its planting and harvesting directives. Indeed, the current controversy with the Government — the fourth — increased the Board's statutory powers and responsibilities for controlling the industry to no avail; nor has any notable progress been achieved with regard to the sore point of vegetable grading and packing.

It would be easy to proceed from these facts to outright condemnation of the whole idea of central control imposed on such a volatile and scattered industry, and to show that the present system, while being costly to the consumer, does not ensure the most efficient use of the available productive resources yet at the same time favours the expansion of speculative entrepreneurs who combine cheap labour with purchased delivery quotas to make handsome profits on the guaranteed minimum prices. But the strains and pressures under which the Board has operated must also be taken into account. It has been used as an instrument for redistributing the vegetable market in favour of the younger smallholder settlements, and for carrying out ambitious export schemes; and ministerial interventions and inter-ministerial rivalries have hardly helped its efficiency.

The Board has doubtless sometimes acted under the pressure of vested interests and abused its virtual monopoly position — whenever it has paid guaranteed prices for second grade produce, for instance, but the administrative apparatus it has established and trained over the years, and the tradition of planning — even though unsatisfactorily applied — are too valuable assets to be lightheartedly discarded. It is in order to save them from ultimate disintegration that we are in urgent need of a thorough reappraisal of the situation, with a view to eventual reform.

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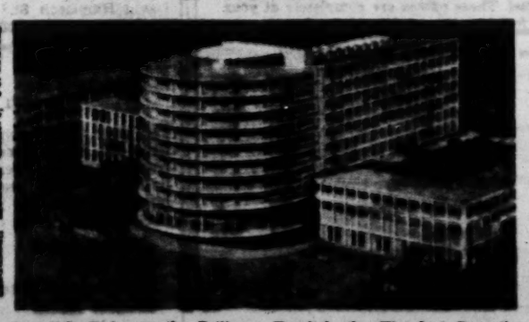

Shaarei Zedek Medical Centre, Jerusalem

The U.S. Embassy, the Beilinson Hospital, the Histadrut Executive (Tel Aviv), El Al (Lydda), Ichilov Hospital (Tel Aviv), the Ministry of Defence, the Israel Electric Corp., Ltd., Super-Sol, Soiel Bonch (Haifa), the Religious Council (Tel Aviv)—and many other public and private buildings all over the country have chosen Electra's quality elevators.

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TEL AVIV. — Two men and a woman spent 50 gruelling minutes inside an elevator stuck between floors at 44 Sderot Ben here yesterday morning before members of the fire brigade liberated them.

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WHAT'S ON

ALL WEEK

— JERUSALEM —

Holyland Hotel, Jerusalem, Tel. 24488; P.O.B. 1190. Closed for the Winter season till February 1962. For all information and reservations for next season please contact our offices by phone or personally every week-day between 9 a.m. till 1 p.m.

• **Drink & Dance:—**
Suramello's Cellar isn't far. Look for it tonight.

• **Tours:—**
Tourists and visitors are cordially invited to the spacious, modern new building of the General Israel Orphans' Home for Girls, Jerusalem, Kiryat Moshe, Montefiore Tel: 23434 27909.

Hebrew University Conducted tour in English 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby. Wise Auditorium University Campus.

Hadassah Tour daily at 9 a.m., from the Straus Health Centre, Straus St., Jerusalem. Book for this tour by phoning 24061. Charge: IL2.00 per person to cover cost of transport.

Yad Vashem, Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Authority, Har Hazikaron. Visits to the Memorial Shrine, (Ohel Yizkor) and to the exhibition entitled "Warning and Witness" Sundays to Thursdays 8 to 3. Friday and holiday eves 8 to 1

Visits to the projects of the Women's League for Israel including the Rehabilitation Centre for Blind Girls in Natanya may be arranged by calling Tel Aviv—26086; Jerusalem — 23346; Haifa —3776.

• **Exhibitions:—**
Artists House. Paintings on Jewish Themes by Moshe Bernstein. 10-1, 4-6; today, tomorrow, 10-1.

Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave. Tel. 32849. Exhibition of Oil Paintings by Farhi. Saturday 11.30 a.m. Open daily 10-1, 3-6.

Herzl's Tomb and Museum open daily from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Museum open from 9.30 a.m.—1 p.m. daily except Wednesdays and from 2-4.30 p.m. daily except Wednesdays and Saturdays.

"Israel Today" permanent exhibition. Binyanei Ha'ooma. 10-1, 4-6.

Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Gold Treasure from Caesarea. Pontius Pilate inscription from Caesarea. Exhibit of the month: Statue of Ephesian Artemis from Caesarea. 9-1, 3-5 daily. Today, 9-1, tomorrow, 10-1.

Jerusalem Art Gallery, 6 Rehov David Hamelech. Daily 10 a.m.—1 p.m.; 4-8 p.m. Saturdays, 11.30 a.m. 1.30 a.m.; 7-11 p.m.

Bezalel National Museum; Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art, Archaeological objects. "Who Was Van Gogh?" (made available by the Netherlands Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences); 17th and 18th century Italian paintings (from the Museum's collection). City views from the 17th-20th century (prints from the Museum's collection). Emil Nolde — water-colours and prints (including loans from the Schocken collection). 9-1, 2.30-5. Fri., 9-1, Sat., 10-1.

Bezalel Art Library. Ornaments in African Textiles. New acquisitions. Fri. 9-1.

• **New Israel Films:—**
Daily showing Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon to 1 p.m.

— TEL AVIV —

• **Dine and Dance:—**
Delphin Bar, 16 Shalom Aleichem: exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. "Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 23973.

• **Dine and Dance:—**
Dine and dance at Casba, Restaurant-Bar, 32 Rehov Yirmiyahu. Tel Aviv. Tel. 42617. Oscherovitz (Pissy) Band plays. From 10.30 p.m. dinner not obligatory.

Adria Night Club, 101 Dizengoff Passage, Tel. 51349. New International Show.

• **Tourist Service:—**
Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel 36825. 8 a.m.-2 p.m. Z.O.A. House, 10 a.m.—1 p.m.

• **Zoological Gardens:—**
Open 9 a.m. — 6 p.m. daily.

• **Tours:—**
Moetzet Hapoalot, Pioneer Women. Free tour from Sunday through Thursday, 9 a.m. from Vaad Hapoel Bldg., 93 Rehov Arlosoroff, Tel Aviv. Tel. 221211.

• **Exhibitions:—**
Ancient glass, Museum Ha'aretz. Daily 10-5; Wed., 1-8. today & tomorrow 10-1.

• **Tel Aviv Museum:—**
a) **Dizengoff House**, 16 Rothschild Blvd. Selection from the Museum's permanent collections: Classical, Modern and Israeli Art. Hours: 10-1, 4-7; Friday, Saturday, 10-1.

b) **Rubinstein Pavilion**, Tarsat Blvd. Lesser Uri (1881—1961) Memorial Exhibition; daily 10-1, 4-7, Friday, 10-1 Saturday, 5-10 p.m.

Yehudit Gallery, 220 Ben Yehuda; Israeli Sculptors & Painters. Daily 10-1; 5-8 tomorrow 10-1, 5-10.

— HAIFA —

• **Exhibitions:—**
Development of the oil lamp from the time of the Patriarchs to the Islamic Period. Museum of Ancient Art. Town Hall. Open daily, 10-1. Mondays and Wednesdays also 4-7 p.m.

Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Sderot Hanassi, Mt. Carmel, by public request re-display of Museum's best items as shown in the "Opening Exhibition" 10-1, 4-7.

Autumn Exhibition. Works by members of the Painters and Sculptors' Association, Haifa and the North. Artists House, 24 U.N.O. Ave., 10-1, 4-7. Fridays, 10-1.

— RAMAT GAN —

• **Exhibition:—**
Wood sculpture by Rudi Lehman, woodcuts and bas reliefs. Beit Zvi: Sat., 10-1; Mon., Tues., Thurs. 4-7.

— EIN HAROD —

• **Exhibitions:—**
Museum of Art (Mishkan Le'omanut), Israel painters, Jewish genre painters, folk art, sculpture gallery. 9-12, 2-6.

— BEERSHEBA —

For good food service and fun, follow the sun south to Eshel House, Restaurant, Bar & Hotel, 301 Rehov Keren Kayemet.

TODAY

— JERUSALEM —

• **Music to Inspire:—**
Recorded concert with background pictures. Bruch, Concerto No. 1 in G minor; Brahms, Symphony No. 1 in C minor. 8.30 p.m. Y.M.C.A. auditorium. Public welcome.

• **Synagogue Tour:—**
Walking tour with Mr. Y. Freiman. Artists' House. 2.15 p.m.

• **Artists' Club:—**
Music — Dancing — Folksongs at the Artists' House, from 9 p.m.

• **Exhibition:—**
Rina Gallery, 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka. Tel. 22238. Autumn Exhibition. 9-2.

— TEL AVIV —

• **Friday Night Forum:—**
Z.O.A. House. 8.30.

TOMORROW

— JERUSALEM —

• **Jerusalem Chamber Music:—**
Tel Aviv String Quartet with Jona Ettlinger (clarinet). Programme: Haydn, Schumann, Mozart. Wise Auditorium. 8.30.

• **Organ Music:—**
by Mr. Philip Regev on the four manuel Austin organ. Begins at 11 a.m. in Y.M.C.A. auditorium. Public welcome.

• **Exhibitions:—**
Rina Gallery, 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka. Tel. 23533. Autumn Exhibition. 6-10 p.m.

— TEL AVIV —

• **Theatre:—**
Habimah: "Gigi," 6.30 p.m.; "Mrs. Warren's Profession," 9.30 p.m.
Ohel: "Haketuba," 6.30. "The Milky Way," 9.15

COMING EVENTS

ISRAEL CONSUMERS ASSOCIATION, Haifa Branch, invites Consumers to visit "HAMGAPER" Rubber Goods Factory, on Tuesday, November 7. Meeting at 9 a.m., Armon Cinema.

Our Consulting Station, Bet Hakranot is open on Sundays & Wednesdays from 5 to 6 p.m. and on Mondays from 11 to 12 a.m.

HINTS FOR TOURISTS

• **Your Radio Broadcast:—**
Entertainment, information, hints for tourists, daily at 4 p.m. on Kol Yisrael.

MEET THE ISRAELI (information at Tourist Information Offices.)

JERUSALEM

Mt. Zion traditional site of the Tomb of King David.

Mt. Herzl — site of Tomb of Herzl, founder of the Zionist Movement. Dead Sea Scrolls may be seen in the regular Hebrew University tours (see above). Folklore Evenings (see Events on bill-boards at all hotels).

NEGEV

Ovdat & Shivta. Nabatean finds; Beduin Market, Beersheba.

HAZOR

Canaanite finds.

EILAT

Moonlight swimming in the Red Sea; a drink and a chat with Eilat pioneers and the old salts.

BEIT SHEARIM

An archaeological must. Don't miss it.

— **KIBBUTZ HAZOREA** —
Historical Exhibition of coin minting in the North of the country, Wilfred Israel House, Fridays and Saturdays, 10-12; Tuesdays, 5-7.

THE CHANGING NEGEV

A Road Report By MEIR BEN DOV

IT is just five years since the Sinai Campaign put Eilat on the map; less than four years since the asphalt road was extended all the way and changed the trip to Eilat from an ordeal into a pleasure.

★

FOUR years ago there was not one filling station in the 240-odd kilometres between Beersheba and Eilat. Today they come in all types and sizes. Tel Yeroham's station for some reason has the appearance of a corral at a cattle ranch with room enough to hold Israel's entire taxi fleet. Avdat's station is an architectural showpiece that would be suited for housing, say, a museum of modern art. Service here is by young shepherds from Bde Boker or by young Beduin from the encampment across the road. If you have to fill up with water, you may have to wait till the Beduin women have finished filling their jerricans at the tap.

★

AT Mitzpe Ramon you may also have to wait 10 minutes or so while someone goes off to find the attendant. The surprising thing about the filling station here is that it looks so completely urban, the sort of thing you might find in Jaffa or Petah Tikvah. If you want oil for your engine and you usually take s.a.e. grade 40, you are lucky, as this is the only oil sold here. But the clear mountain air seems to do something to car engines, and the young attendant assures us that the oil from Mitzpe Ramon is good for any engine, whatever the recommended grade. He says it has been proved conclusively by experts.

★

AT Neve Midbar, the station has now been re-opened for the second time, and is probably the most romantic looking station — and certainly the most isolated one in all Israel. Except for the shiny pumps, three wooden huts, and an extensive sewage system to which nothing is yet connected, all you can see here is sand, sand and rocks for 60 kilometres in each direction.

★

THE road will not always have a monopoly of the route to Eilat. The building of the railway line has been well begun — and then stopped. All the way from Beersheba to Dimona, you can see tall, slender concrete structures rising by the side of the road wherever it crosses a shallow wadi. The structures look like the remains of the portico of a Greek temple — or a giant Greek letter Π. One day, when the Transport Ministry gets a few spare millions on its budget and can afford to let it be used by the Railways, giant bulldozers will come into the Negev and push the loose yellow sand into embankments that will stretch from one concrete structure to the next. Incredible as it seems now, these surprisingly slender structures will one day carry heavy trains loaded with the Negev's mineral treasures.

★

MEANWHILE, the Electric Corporation has stretched a long line of electric pylons across the desert. The line from Beersheba to Sdom has been completed for over a year and Sdom now gets its power from the national grid. Soon Sdom will be producing its own power from natural gas pumped from Rosh Zohar, then the direction of the current will be reversed, and Sdom's gas-generated electricity will be able to feed the national grid.

Tel Yeroham will soon be connected to the grid. Pylons already

line the road from Dimona to Tel Yeroham and from there to various wells and reservoirs in the neighbourhood. The cables are not up yet, and meanwhile barefooted Beduin boys dressed in wind-blown rags climb up the tall lattice girders to look for stray sheep.

★

TWO low buildings of pre-cast concrete units that sit just behind the vast filling station at Tel Yeroham, looking like milking sheds transplanted from a Jezreel Valley kibbutz, make up Tel Yeroham's "Industrial Zone."

A cautious knock on the door and out streams a bevy of laughing, chattering women exotically dressed in saris, crimson, saffron, and emerald. Their shiny black hair is parted in the middle and tied at the back in long pigtails. They talk to the visitor in the peculiar sing-song English of Southern India. They work at two long rows of sewing machines making up cotton piece goods for manufacturers in the Tel Aviv area. They are now working on an order for mens' flannel pyjamas, and large rolls of fabric in the old-fashioned striped patterns of muted greys and pinks that were popular in Lancashire half a century ago lie around the works. The contrast between the cloth on which they are working and the gay saris that the Indian immigrants are wearing is a mute comment on Western tastes.

★

IF your car should have a breakdown, try to arrange to have it near Tel Aviv. The Negev is a bad place to be stranded with an immobile automobile.

I am rather handy with machines myself and I traced the trouble in my own vehicle: a nut which kept slipping off the end of a very important bolt. A passing Army vehicle showed me how to fix it temporarily with a piece of hemp unravelled from a length of string. This helped me to Tel Yeroham.

Tel Yeroham has a filling station — which does no repairs. So I limped on to Dimona.

★

DIMONA has no garage.

But it does have a mechanical workshop. I was told how lucky I was — last month there was not even that. I took my limping car there and asked the young man at the workshop whether he could drill a small hole through a bolt to stop a nut from turning. No, he was very sorry, but they have no electric drill, not even a hand-drill. The carpenter had a hand drill but that was good only for wood or plastic, not for chrome-steel. I had a bright idea and asked the young man to let me make a cut with a hack-saw through the nut. After a time the blade broke and I finished the job with half a blade held in my bare hands. It worked, and the car held out all the way to Beersheba. There I looked up a welder and told him to just weld the bolt, the nut and the wheel into one indissoluble whole.

I read last week that the U.S. is sending experts to help run the small reactor at Nahal Sorek. Perhaps somebody should tell them we are already managing somehow with reactors. What we really need is a few more car mechanics for the Negev.

★

FOR every ton of copper that the Timna plant extracts from the copper-sulphate solution that is pumped through half-a-dozen settling basins, one ton of fine scrap iron has to be thrown into the solution to take its place. The iron is brought to Timna at the rate of one lorry-load a day, bringing wastes from engineering workshops, tin-can manufacturers, and refuse dumps. The scrap is mostly small pieces of irregular, pointed shape, and whichever way the scrap falls on the road, there are at least three sharp points that stick up to trap the wheels of passing cars.

Fortunately, the scrap-iron dealers are aware of the danger, and pack the scrap-iron very carefully so that it should not fall off the lorry — but some of it always does. There have been suggestions that the lorries should be fitted with powerful electro-magnets to sweep up whatever has fallen off the lorry in front, but no one has tried this yet.

One lorry seems to have been particularly badly packed and shed half its jagged load on the road between Dimona and Tel Yeroham. The dangerous pieces of steel lie there to this day. No one has swept them up. Not the lorry drivers, not the scrap-iron merchants, not the Timna Copper Works, not the Public Works Department, the Transport Ministry, the Traffic Police.

Certainly not the puncture repairmen in Beersheba or Mitzpe Ramon.

EL AL

ISRAEL AIRLINES

Tourist Service

Please be sure to reconfirm your outgoing flight at least 72 hours before scheduled time of departure. If you leave your address or telephone number with us we will be able to notify you immediately should there be any change in schedule.

Confirmations and endorsements can be made in any of El Al's conveniently located offices or by El Al representatives in the hotels listed below.

El Al Israel Airlines offers you the greatest number of incoming and outgoing flights to and from Israel. One of our 30 weekly flights could serve as a flight tailor-made specially for you. You can pick your flight on one of EL AL's intercontinental jets Boeing 707/420 or jet-powered Britannias. You can choose a direct flight or you may stop-over for an additional visit en route.

EL AL offers you a connection to any destination daily except on Saturdays.

New York 5 direct flights a week with no change of aircraft in Europe. You may leave Tel Aviv at 9 o'clock in the morning and be in New York at 4.30 in the afternoon.

London 5 direct flights a week, if you leave Lod at 9 in the morning you'll be in London at 1.30 p.m.

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Rome 5 direct non-stop flights to Rome, the fastest leaving Tel Aviv at 9 a.m. and arriving in Rome at 11.10 the same morning.

Zurich 3 direct flights a week, if you leave Lod at 10 in the morning you'll be in Zurich at 1 p.m.

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80 Ha'atzmaut Rd.
Tel. 66871, 3477

For your added convenience EL AL representatives are at your service daily at the leading hotels in the Tel Aviv area:

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Dan Hotel
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Sharon Hotel
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24 HOUR SERVICE

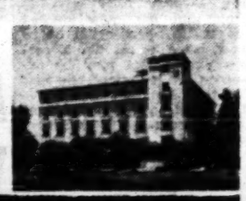
Round-the-clock booking and information service in El Al's terminal Beit Hadar (Citrus House), Petah Tikva Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel 67938

We wish you a happy stay in Israel and, may we add, a pleasant trip home with

EL AL

ISRAEL AIRLINES

HOTEL SCHOOL FOR BETTER SERVICE



BETTER hotel service all over the country is the aim of the Central Hotel Trades School at the Tadmor Hotel Herzliya (right). Courses are in cuisine (see above), Reception of guests, Room Service and Table Service (see below). Registration for the school is open until December 20 and the courses will open in January.

KOPS on ISRAEL

ANGLO-JEWISH playwright Bernard Kops, here for the B.B.C., begins this week the first of a series of very personal reactions to visiting Israel.

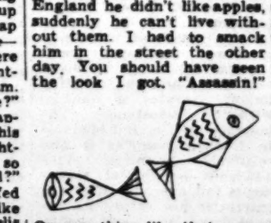
Out of the Mouths of Babes...

ADULT human beings can rationalize and put up with difficult circumstances; children hate change. They love routine and are so terribly respectable. So I decided to prepare my son for our stay in Israel: you see he is four years old and therefore almost as logical as anyone can be in this crazy world. "We—are—going—to—Israel!" I said to him, one bedtime. "Why?" he replied.

"Because... Because... Because!" So I told him a fairy story and eventually I fell off to sleep. The next morning I continued the softening up process, showed him the map of the world. "We—are—going—to Israel! Look, there it is!" As if I were pointing to a tiddler in a stream. "But how can we live there?" He pointed and Israel disappeared under the tip of his little finger. He had nightmares in the daytime; so did I. "Who lives in Israel?" he asked me over his puffed wheat. "People, I think, like you and me, I hope. Israelis live there!"

"Why?" he demanded. You'll have to forgive my son, he is going through the why stage. Why? Ask me another. Anyway I wasn't going to try and explain Zionism there and then, so I told him about the sunshine and the camels and the wonderful Jewish wild animals. He had some more nightmares but at least he was prepared for the worst, it's just as well, perhaps, because the next day we were sailing away. "Is this Israel?" he asked me in the dining room of the ship. "I'm afraid it is," I answered, when the steward almost spilled a plate of soup over me. I could see there and then that that Israeli waiter had a grudge against society.

"Now this is Israel proper!" I said, pointing at the chaos of Haifa Port, but children love chaos and from that moment he took to this country the way a duck takes to the oven. In fact he has settled down alarmingly so, because I do want to leave this country sometime. Beggars are costing me a fortune: he has found a new game of giving people money in the street, my money! Also he has acquired a liking for halva, but it must be the kind with chocolate inside. He thinks chocolate grows on trees. Apples also grow on trees but they're costing me a bomb. In England he didn't like apples, suddenly he can't live without them. I had to smack him in the street the other day. You should have seen the look I got. "Assassin!"



Or something like that someone screamed at me in Hebrew. Here, I see, you believe in spoiling children. Of course, I'm terribly old fashioned and would like him to act just a little more considerately, perhaps? If I may go so far? He's settled down very well in the kindergarten and the language seems no barrier. It's amazing to see two kids jabbering at each other in their own language, each not understanding a single word of the other, but then, do we understand each other, even if we do speak the same language? I bought him a kite the other day and he managed to fly it beautifully over the shore, all by himself, but suddenly dozens of children descended, plus the man from upstairs and the girl from downstairs. Everyone gave involved instructions on how to make it fly. "It's too heavy! It's too light! It needs more tail! It's balanced wrong." Needless to say, it never flew from that moment to this, but then Sabras are experts, so they tell me.

My son doesn't understand the cats here. In England they come running, purring when you call, here they run a mile. But he loves your ants, I caught him trying to kiss a big one the other day. "What a lovely little ant you are!" Ugh! Our landlady came home yesterday with a live carp and she showed it to him and let it swim in the bath. "Good, we eat it later," she said to him. I tried shushing her, knowing how sensitive he is. "What? What did she say? Eat it?" No, I replied, this is a swimming fish, not an eating fish. Later we all sat down to boiled carp. "This is an eating fish daddy, not a swimming fish." I agreed, but he trotted out to the bathroom, wanted to know where the swimming fish was. "It's gone back to its Mummy and Daddy." This seemed to satisfy him. But later still it was somehow too quiet, know what I mean, he was definitely up to something. I caught him taking a pickled herring to the bathroom. "What are you doing, Adam?" "I want it to swim back to its Mummy and Daddy," he replied, pouring water over it.

"But look, it's dead! its head's cut off."

"It doesn't matter," he answered, "if it wants to, it can." I was too moved, didn't know what to say or do, so I left him with the fish in the bathroom, left it for my wife to sort out.

GOVERNMENT TOURIST OFFICES

The Israel Government Tourist Corporation maintains 12 offices in Israel. These offices are completely at your disposal for free information and advice.

You will find these offices at:

JERUSALEM:	60 King George Ave.,	Tel.	23430.
TEL AVIV:	7 Rehov Mendele,	Tel.	22366.
HAIFA, TOWN:	2 Rehov Balfour,	Tel.	64821.
HAIFA, PORT:	Shed No. 3,	Tel.	3688.
NAZARETH:	Casanova Street,	Tel.	144.
TIBERIAS:	2 Rehov Nazareth,	Tel.	92.
LOD (LYDDA): (day and night)	Airport Building,	Tel.	972008.
SAFAD: (summer only)	Municipality Building,	Tel.	67.
BEERSHEBA:	Beit Ha'am,	Tel.	2289.
EILAT:	Airport Building,		
KIRYAT GAT:	Beit Ha'am,	Tel.	97.
ASHKELON:	Clock Tower,	Tel.	309.

New Hotel Crowns Nazareth

By ANAN SAFADI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ON one of the 15 hills amidst which Nazareth is set, and facing the ancient town, stands the new, modern, five-storey Grand New Hotel. Its novelty consists also in the fact that its initiator, Mr. Raja Taber, was the first — and perhaps still the only — local citizen to take up an offer made by the Government 10 years ago to help finance projects initiated on the spot.

Mr. Taber operates an Oriental restaurant in the centre of the town. The upsurge of tourism to Israel also brought an increased flow of visitors to Nazareth — one of Christendom's holy places! — some of them, of course, stopping at Mr. Taber's restaurant. Soon he realized that the town was far from being equipped to realize its full potential as a tourist attraction; the existing Galilee Hotel could not accommodate the flow. And Mr. Taber brought his proposal to the Tourist Industry Development Corporation which promised its aid.

When the Head of Israel's Greek Catholic Community, Archbishop George Hakim, learned of Mr. Taber's plan, he expressed his readiness to invest the balance required, "to help in the development of Nazareth."

And on land of his own Mr. Taber started building the Grand New Hotel — a project of which "I had been dreaming for 20 years." It was officially opened in June, with 28 of its planned 56 luxury rooms ready for occupancy. The rest of the rooms will be ready in about two months. At that time, the Hotel will have cost IL1m., of which the TIDC has supplied IL400,000 in the form of a long-term loan.

The Hotel is largely a family enterprise, its staff including five sons or sons-in-law of Mr. Raja Taber. But the "boss on the spot" is Mr. Yosef Lobel, 30, who came to Israel from Rumania several years ago and has been in the hotel business for many years. Altogether the Hotel employs 18 persons, of whom 16 are Nazareth-born.

The Hotel has been crowded and operating at full capacity since its opening, and is fully booked for Christmas and other coming Christian holidays. It caters not only to foreign and out-of-town visitors, but also to local residents, who every week-end come in to sip, bite, chat, and dance to the accompaniment of a dance band.

Needless to say, a hotel set in the Nazareth Hills does not lack scenic beauty. The view from the Grand New Hotel includes the Jezreel Valley, Mt. Tabor, and the Mount of the Precipitation, among other sites.

All the Hotel wants right now, according to Mr. Lobel, is the widening of the road connecting it with the Haifa highway. The present climb is a tight squeeze for motor vehicles. But the Mayor, Mr. Seif e-Din Zuabi, has promised to attend to this as soon as the casual workers are back from the cotton fields.

The "Grand New Hotel" in Nazareth.

AUTUMN AT THE COAST

SUCH places as Zichron Ya'akov and Tivon are at their most mellow at this time of the year.

Ashkelon has tried for many years to establish its autumn and winter season. One of the most novel means of luring Israelis adopted by the town's leading hotel is the issue of "rain checks." The visitor, once lured, will certainly not regret it, because the town's antiquities area is a delight throughout the winter months.

One innovation in Ashkelon which should help towards making it an all-the-year-round resort has been the building of holiday bungalows. These were erected by an energetic South African who remembered nostalgically the sea-side cottages of the Cape.

R.D.

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Buyers' Guide

TOURISTS SHOPS AND SERVICES

ANTIQUES

OLD porcelain, ivory, miniatures, furniture, 89 Dizengoff Rd. (courtyard). Tel Aviv (Berger).

ART

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DUGITH Art Gallery, 63 Rehov Frishman, Tel Aviv, regular monthly exhibitions, books, ceramics, souvenirs.

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GIFTS AND SOUVENIRS

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THE SPECIAL shop for jersey and knitwear. SCHNEIDMAN, 120 Dizengoff Rd., Tel Aviv, offers you highest value for your money: $1.00=IL3.00; £1.00=$4.40.

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SAPHIR Music Shop, provides all in the musical line. 8 Ben Yehuda Rd. Jerusalem Tel 24881